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THUNDERS OF DENUNCIATION

PRIZE FIGHT PROMOTERS ATTACKED FROM THE PULPIT.

BROOKLYN'S PREACHERS FULLY AROUSED.

With The Times, They Are Bound to Save the Good Name of the City of Churches.

SCORCHING FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Anarchy, that of Dishonest Criminal Officials, Says the Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell, Has Full Sway in Kings County—The Question How These Officials Shall Be Removed — Taxpayers Not Safe While Such Men Rule, Declares the Rev. Dr. E. Homer Wellman—While Brooklyn Newspapers Are Silent, Says the Rev. J. C. Adams, the People Look Across the East River to The Times as Their Champion.

The Rev. Nathan Hubbell, D. D., of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastern Parkway and Berriman Street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, delivered yesterday morning a most scorching discourse denunciatory of the public officials who have laid their plans for Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett to engage in the alleged "scientific contest" for the pugilistic championship of the world and a purse of $40,000 at Coney Island in December.

Taking the text of his sermon from Psalms, cix., verse 80, "Let his days be few and let another take his office," Dr. Hubbell said:

"I propose this morning to confine my remarks to the unlawful exhibition which has been arranged to be given at Coney Island. As The New-York Times, which has so nobly tackled the beast in his lair, has told you all about the ignoble and bestial affair which public officials have arranged, in which the officials in Kings are aiding and abetting, and which The Times proposes to stop if public opinion has any power, no apology is required for my discourse. A flagrant violation of the law is proposed. The public officials who are mixed up in this unholy prize fight can have no apology for their actions, and we want none, because their criminality is too apparent.

"There is no padlock on the lips of a Methodist pastor, and we do not propose to be silenced. Prominent public officials are implicated in this prize fight, and, as the pulpit has not been silent on the rum question, nor when the demon of slavery had the Nation by the throat, and, again, when civil war convulsed the land, it does not intend to be silent now, when men we elect to fulfill the law proceed to deliberately falsify their oaths and turn their offices into places for private gain by breaking and aiding to nullify the very laws which they were elected to administer. I shall first ask, When should public officials be removed from office?

"Why, when they prove themselves incompetent. For instance, the Captain of a ship is ignorant of the laws of navigation or guilty of gross neglect in the management of his ship. Then, in mercy to the innocent passengers of the ship, he should be removed to prevent him from wrecking his vessel upon a lee shore. It is the same with the engineer of a steamer or the engineer of a train. This is done for public safety.

"In this way and for the same reason public officials should be removed—torn out by the roots, like some noxious weed. In England they do these things when public sentiment becomes aroused. Judge Jeffreys, that horrible relic of the Old Bailey, whose very look made people tremble, suffered that fate for his ill-doing. After 800 victims had been sold into slavery and 700 had suffered ignominious death upon the scaffolds where this fiend in human form had sent them, public sentiment demanded him down, and he died miserably, alone, and detested by all mankind, in a dank and noisome dungeon in the Tower of London.

"To show you that bad and dishonest officials will come, sooner or later, to the same end, let us remember Warren Hastings, too. When he was Governor General of India he perpetrated some of the foulest breaches of the law known to mankind, so foul that Edmund Burke, that star of the eighteenth century, denounced him in public and the public sentiment to demand his removal. The trial lasted, I believe, 148 days, and, although the jury were influenced to return a verdict of 'Not guilty,' his office, fortune, and good name were gone forever. So we see that, sooner or later, justice reaches all in the most impartial manner.

"How shall we in our day remove incompetent, procrastinating, or criminal officials, either in the national, State, county, or municipal service?

"Well, in the first place, public pressure may be brought to bear, which by exposing their crimes, may cause them to resign; but right here let me remark that the love of office is so strong in the criminal class of modern politicians, and unfortunately we have so many of them, as to preclude any hope of their resigning. Then I need not tell you that the average officeholder is invulnerable as to all criticism, and that conscience is a scarce article to hope for in political circles, so we need look for no relief in that direction.

"Again, remorse sometimes terminates an official life, as in the case of Judas Iscariot, who went and hanged himself although he returned the cash which he had received for betraying the Saviour, before he committed suicide. We need not expect anything of that kind, however, from any of our Kings County officeholders, because remorse is a commodity they are unacquainted with, and the last thing we need expect them to do is to return the cash.

"The Russian Nihilists have tried dynamite to remove obnoxious, and to them criminal, officeholders, but I do not advocate that method. In Turkey the bowstring, bastinado, or poisons put unpopular officials out of the way, while in Mexico and South America revolution and banishment do the business.

"It is reserved for America, however, to remove incompetent, criminal, and unpopular officials in a more lawful way. The law provides that they shall be impeached for certain crimes. Again, it is reserved for the Governor to remove them and appoint more honest men in their stead, but unfortunately, in too many cases, impeachment fails and the Governor lacks moral courage, will, or stamina, or deliberately refuses to do his duty.

"In the present instance we do not have to go to Russia, Turkey, or other countries to find criminal and corrupt officials. We have them right at home, here in Kings County, right in the shadow of our churches in this city, men who dare to sit on the bench, arrange for and sign papers, agreeing not only to break the law themselves, but to guarantee protection and immunity from punishment to hundreds of others of the criminal classes who desire to attend their brutal exhibitions.

"It is difficult for me to understand why, if these men are not removed by the Governor—and he by this time has had enough evidence laid before him by The New-York Times and from other reputable sources—and punished for their crimes and misdemeanors, a petty starving thief of a vagabond, who steals a loaf of bread to satisfy the cravings of his own or his children's hunger should be punished and imprisoned.

"I say that if the men high in office who abet and are accessory before the fact to the commission of crime are not punished, then do not lay violent hands on the poor starving thief, and do not punish any one.

"Anarchy has full sway in Kings County. Not the Anarchy of Emma Goldman, although I condemn that also, but the more dangerous Anarchy of dishonest criminal officials who fear no punishment, but think themselves impregnably intrenched in their own power.

"I am informed that one person who is interested in this scandalous Coney Island international prize fight which they hope to have fought is the Superintendent of a Sunday school. And I blush when I say it is a Methodist Sunday school at that. When I think of this I feel like turning in my ordination papers and resigning my ministerial functions.

"Are the children of this man's Sunday school taught to repeat the Golden Rule, or recite Dr. Watts's famous verse, 'Let dogs delight to bark and bite,' or are they taught to spar and practice the 'manly art of self-defense' in that Sunday school? Again, are the children, instead of being taught to love Jesus and repeat the Lord's Prayer, required to give fistic exhibitions to raise funds for local work, and to commit to memory the immaculate records of the great fighters and heroes of the prize ring for the maintenance of foreign or domestic missions?

"I can readily see how the great international yacht race is an interesting and inspiring thing. But think of an international pounding match between international brutes, standing before each other until their faces and bodies are pounded into the consistency of a jelly fish. This is, I think, a thing to be put down with the strongest hand possible. Picture to yourself those men standing there covered with blood, pounding each other, surrounded, in the meanwhile, by thousands of thieves, thugs, dishonest and criminal officials, gamblers, perhaps murderers—the scum of these great cities—while thousands of voices, laden with the odor of gin and reeking with profane utterances, urge them on to give each other a 'knock-out' blow.

"And a Superintendent of a Methodist Sunday school shall lead them and furnish them with a place to imbrute themselves and break the laws!

"I am glad that The New-York Times has taken the dilemma by the horns and is giving these people the hardest fight they ever had. It is our duty to stand together in aid of The Times and our duty to fight the lawbreakers.

"If this fight shall take place, let us never again shed crocodile tears over the bull fights of Spain. Let us never again uplift our hands and hold our breaths in horror when we hear of the wheels of the car of Juggernaut crushing the life out of little children in far off India. Let us never shudder at the story of the bloody sports of ancient pagan Rome. Let us weep, rather, over the degradation into which Christian America, even Brooklyn and Kings County, has fallen."

Dr. Hubbell said further it seemed as if the days of the Vigilance Committee which purged California of the criminal and desperate classes were about to return, but that was not necessary.

"We must hurl such officials as we have now in Kings County from their brazen pedestal of power, not by bullets but by ballots," he declared.

In conclusion Dr. Hubbell said:

"There is a legend among the Arabs that once every year the spirit of old Mother Eve returns to the tomb of Abel, and many have imagined that they have seen her and heard her weep over her murdered son.

"Of course, we do not believe such stories, but if prize fights, criminal practices, and dishonest officials who coddle them and give them protection, are not put down by the force of public opinion, one might easily picture the Goddess of Liberty weeping, not over the grave of an Abel, but over the grave of American liberty."

Dr. Hubbell then admonished his congregation that, if they wished to preserve the good name of their city and country, every man, woman, and child must do his or her duty.

UNFIT TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson's Bitter Denunciation of Prize-Fighting Officials.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at Willoughby and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, made a scathing denunciation of all Kings County officials who have concerned themselves in arranging for the proposed prize fight. The church was crowded, and throughout his entire sermon he was listened to with the closest attention. So strongly and vigorously did Dr. Wilson picture the infamy of the officials and the disgrace which would attach to Brooklyn should the fight take place, that many of his hearers appeared on the point of applauding his sentiments.

Dr. Wilson has few equals in Brooklyn as an orator. He is a master of sarcasm, and in his sermon last evening he wielded the weapon of oratory unflinchingly.

"This sermon I do not preach from preference," he said, "but because I feel that I must. I do not often touch political questions, and never as a partisan, but what I am to say to-night it is my duty to say.

"It is not my purpose to give this whole sermon to the politicians of the City of Brooklyn. They are not worthy of it. But that most of them need a scathing rebuke, no one will in the pulpit, but also at the polls must be evident to every lover of good government and common decency, whatever may be his party affiliations.

"I propose, in the first place, to talk of Satan's tactics in the destruction of men at large, and later on to show you how Brooklyn politicians have accepted the devil's bribes and now insist upon their rights.

"Satan showed Christ all the kingdoms of the world and said: 'All these will I give thee if thou wilt worship me.' And from that day to this the devil has been dealing out kingdoms, republics, States, and cities to men who will fall down and worship him. And thousands of men have gladly met the conditions imposed by Satan.

"That some of these political devil worshippers in Brooklyn is painfully apparent to every thinking man in this audience. Let us see.

"Who will deny that there is in this city a fearful amount of gambling? A fearful amount! And who is responsible? Our city officials, and they alone. Do they say, 'We are not able to close up these gambling hells?' Then, gentlemen, have the goodness to step down and out and we will elect men who are able.

"But you and I know they are able to enforce the law. We also know they do not because they don't wish to. And it is this unwillingness to do their duty that constitutes them devil worshippers, for surely the gambling house is of the devil and not of God.

"The laws of the State of New-York say the saloons in our cities must be closed on Sunday, and that liquors must not be sold to minors. They are open. Do our city officials say they are not able to close them? Then, gentlemen, please step down, and we will elect officials who are able. But you and I know they are able. Why, then, don't they do it? Because they don't wish to.

"In other words, they agreed to worship the devil if he would give this city into their hands, and they are keeping their part of the contract.

"For, if to keep open the saloon contrary to the law of God and the law of the State is not devil worship, I don't know what to call it. I am sure it is not to worship God or honor virtue or protect the home.

"The curse of God upon every politician who thus sins against his city, against his country, and against the Christian Sabbath!

"Just now we have the refreshing spectacle of a Judge arranging a prize fight between two brutal bullies.

"A Judge, think of it! A Judge prostituting his high office without a blush of shame on his face! It makes me sick to think of it. The Sheriff proposes to go to the fight, not for the purpose of arresting the pugilists, which is his duty, but to take his two sons with him to witness the shameful contest.

"And the 'Boss' justifies his unmanly conduct by slandering the Young Men's Christian Association by declaring that you can see such a fight any day in its rooms. The outrageous slander needs no refutation, but it ought to cost the slanderer his political head.

And his Highness the Lord Mayor sneeringly inquires: 'Who are these eminent ministers who make protest?'

"The Mayor of Brooklyn, and yet he has not heard of Mr. Talmage, Dr. Abbott, Dr. Alsop, Dr. Hall, Dr. Behrends, Dr. Meredith, Dr. Chadwick, and scores of others, all of whom have lifted their voices against the proposed brutal combat. If they have

(Continued on Page 2.)

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.
Through cars to Chicago in charge of an attendant via West Shore Railroad, Tuesday, Oct. 10 10 A. M. Similar excursions on Oct. 14, 19, and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—Adv.

NEED SHOWN FOR CLOSURE

LESSON TAUGHT BY THE SENATE'S OBSTRUCTIVE METHODS.

The Delay in Passing the Silver-Purchase Repeal Bill Should Lead to the Adoption of a Rule to End Debate—Occasion Which Led to the Adoption of Such a Rule in the House of Commons—What Is the Duty of the Vice President in the Present Crisis?

Closure, or (French) cloture, is a term used in legislative parlance, and means a system of rules designed, with a due regard for preservation of freedom of debate and of the rights both of majorities and minorities, to provide for the closing of debate in deliberative assemblies.

Experience has taught, and both practical publicists and theorists upon governmental science seem to agree, that it is impossible for bodies charged with legislative functions properly to discharge them, unless they reserve to themselves the right to prescribe the mode and manner in which their business is to be conducted, and the method, times, character, and duration of their debates. In times gone by, when such bodies were smaller in component numbers than to-day, the necessity for a system of rules providing for the regulation and closing of debate did not appear, and if agitated for, would always have been defeated as apt to work a serious infringement upon the rights of minorities.

It was always considered, and the history of legislation the world over bears out the contention, that the dignity of individual legislators, their respect for public opinion, their desire to maintain their character and reputation with constituents and in their several assemblies, and the standing of their body itself, would operate as a timely check to abuse of the right of debate and delay in the discussion and enactment of measures of great public importance. This argument therefore accounts for the fact that, until 1880, there is found no absolute need for a system of rules for the "closure" of debate.

It is the enormous augmentation in legislative bodies of late years which has overthrown this cherished theory. The House of Commons has been augmented from 300 to 658. At the accession of George III. the English House of Lords numbered 174; its present nominal strength is about 560. The French and Spanish Senates, the Prussian Herrenhaus, and the Federal Council of the German Empire may be mentioned in the same category. In the United States Senate, as there are now forty-four States, the number of Senators is eighty-eight, when originally there were twenty-six, representing the thirteen States of the confederation. This great augmentation readily suggests that for debating purposes, and for obtaining speedy and practical results, a small body is fitter than a large one. Rules, for instance, that no member shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day may reduce this difference in fitness to something of a minimum, but other differences still remain.

In small bodies, again, an incidental and valuable result has been the creation of a set of traditions and a corporate spirit which have tended to form habits of dignity and self-respect, and an assimilation of members with each other. And these things almost preclude the possibility of an exercise of arts, devices, and debating tricks and the interposition of obstructions which shall be in contravention of what has been. Let there be, however, anything like a serious influx or infusion of new blood into such a small body, and thereby let the balance of power be shifted and its numerical strength increased, and who can foresee the result? The policy, the traditions, the spirit of the body are in an instant swept away, annulled and changed, and the very purposes for which the body was created readily miscarry and fail.

Between 1880 and 1883 the question of a system of closure is first found agitated in the English House of Commons, the most ancient of modern deliberative assemblies. In the Commons there had been tremendous augmentation prior to 1880. Sir Thomas Erskine May (Parliamentary Practice, 9th ed., page 25) says:

"The number of members admitted to the House of Commons has varied considerably at different periods. In the reign of Henry IV. there were not more than 300 members of the House of Commons, being about 25 more than in the reign of Edward I., and 50 more than in the reign of Edward III. Forty-five members were assigned to Scotland, as her proportion of members in the British Parliament, on the union of that kingdom with England, and 100 to Ireland at the commencement of the present century, when her Parliament became incorporated with that of the United Kingdom. By these successive additions the number was increased to 658."

With the influx or infusion of the Irish blood into the Commons, the necessity came for further control of debate. The unexampled crisis arrived Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1881, at 3 A. M., upon a motion for leave to bring in the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) bill, after a continuous session of the House since the preceding Monday at 4 P. M. A reading of the proceedings in the House (see London Times, Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 2, and 3, 1881) is both serious and amusing.

That the measure being debated was urgent had been declared by a decisive majority. But the Irish members maintained that the proposed measure would, in effect, cast them and their constituents into jail, without bail, and for forty-one continuous hours Mr. Parnell, Tim Healy, Henry Labouchere, Justin McCarthy, and others, under the rule allowing repeated motions for amendment and adjournment, kept on with tedious debate, and at 3 A. M. on Wednesday morning there were still some members desirous of speaking.

Mr. Biggar was saying something about the Irish Land League's aiming only at moral influence. The Speaker interrupted, with this momentous utterance:

"A necessity has arisen which demands the interposition of the Chair. The usual rule has been found powerless to insure orderly debate. An important measure, declared to be urgent in the interest of the State by a decisive majority, has been impeded by the action of an inconsiderable minority of members, who have resorted to those modes of obstruction which have been recognized by the House as a parliamentary offense. The credit and authority of this House are seriously threatened; the legislative powers of the House are paralyzed."

Then the Speaker put the main question. Justin McCarthy rose to speak. The Speaker declined to hear him. The Home Rulers stood up, and for some time, with raised hands, shouted "Privilege," and then, having, bowed to the Chair, left the House. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

In the previous year (Feb. 23, 1880) a rule had been adopted by the House for suspending any member named by the Speaker or Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House "as disregarding the authority of the Chair or abusing the rules of the House by persistently and willfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise." After this dead-lock, on Feb. 3, 1881, a resolution was agreed to, providing that if a motion be made by a Minister of the Crown that the state of public business is urgent, and such Minister shall declare that any bill, motion, or other question then before the House is urgent, and that it is of importance to the public interest that the same should be proceeded with without delay, the question shall be put forthwith without debate, amendment, or adjournment, and if determined by a majority of three to one in a House of not less than 300, the powers of the House for the regulation of its business shall be vested in the Speaker, for the purpose of proceeding with such bill, motion, or other question.

These rules had, for the first time, a provision for closing any debate unduly protracted, and otherwise dealt with the principal abuses of the rules of debate which had been practiced as methods of obstruction.

No crisis similar to the one in England of 1881 has since arisen there or here, until the present debate in the Senate on the subject of the repeal of the silver bill. The action of the Speaker on that occasion is not beyond criticism, but there is probably sufficient power vested in him, under the ordinary rule, making him responsible for the ordinary conduct of the House, to have justified his course under the circumstances of that crisis.

Lessons of the Senate Repeal Debate.

It is, perhaps, difficult to suggest a lawful manner in which to break the present deadlock in the Senate. This is certain, however, legislation in some shape, upon the silver question, is of the utmost urgency and immediate importance, so urgent that the Administration has been compelled to call an extra session for its consideration.

And how does the matter of urgency and importance find the Senate (and, for that, the House also) prepared to take it up and dispose of it with intelligence and promptness? Both the House and Senate are found to be absolutely without any standing order, rule, or precedent for closure of debate. It is evident that if the majority in the Senate cannot succeed in getting the main question regarding the repeal of the silver bill put to the House by the presiding officer, then neither any such resolution as was introduced by Gladstone in England in 1881, giving the Speaker power in an urgency measure to suspend debate and put the question forthwith without debate, adjournment, or amendment, or any similar resolution could pass. But would it not be wise, whatever the result of the present crisis may be, to anticipate just such another, and after the question of to-day shall have passed into history, to pass and incorporate into the Senate rules some provision that shall insure a prompt disposition of such measures as shall, by proper authority, be decreed urgent?

Another lesson to be learned is that the constitution of our Senate is a relic of monarchical government and least consonant to our democratic theories. The Senators do not represent the people, but the individual States. Each State has two Senators, and in the Senate the small States of Delaware and Rhode Island and the comparatively unpeopled and unsettled States of Nevada or Washington or the Dakotas have an equal say in the Senate with the great States of New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania. What is the consequence of this? So far as the Senate is concerned, the Government is no longer "of and by the people." What the teeming millions of the East want, (if they constitute a majority of all the people in the country,) under our doctrines, they ought to have, but from the Senate, as at present constituted, they can never get it. Why? Because the teeming millions of the East have no more representation and no more say in the Senate than the comparatively few people in the far West.

And should the Vice President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate, hesitate, if he has the inherent power, to close the debate and put the main question of the repeal of the silver bill to the Senate without further delay and discussion?

It may be assumed that the views of the administrative and executive departments of the Government are his views, and the views of the Government on the question have been repeatedly and freely and publicly expressed. Do not take what has been written or printed by editors on the subject of the necessity for and urgency of a repeal of the silver bill, or at least a vote on the subject, but ask individual business men what influence and meaning the Senate delay has had in their individual concerns.

Go, for example, and take a walk through the New-York down-town dry goods districts, and notice the situation of affairs. In previous years, at this season, with the holidays approaching, the sidewalks would be well-nigh impassable and glutted with incoming and outgoing cases. To-day scarce a case is seen moving. It may be impossible to bring strict legal evidence to prove a cause for this effect, but ask the buyer why he doesn't buy and the seller why he doesn't sell, and they'll both make the same answer: "We're waiting to see what the Senate will do." Now, is the Senate constituted with any such object in view as this? How long shall the farce last?

How illogical it would be to assume that there is necessity for promptness and dispatch (and provision made for it) in the administrative department of the Government, and that there is no necessity for like qualities in the legislative? How absurd and ridiculous it would appear, (the analogy sounds peculiar, not because it is unsound, but because it is extravagant,) and how their respective authority would become debased and degraded, if, for instance, the judgment of a court could be suspended by witnesses continuing everlastingly to testify, and lawyers unceasingly to argue, without power in the court to close the testimony or direct that argument must cease, or, to instance more extravagantly still, if the prisoner could delay or avoid punishment or imprisonment at the hands of his properly-constituted jailer by continuously debating? Yet such was the calamity that confronted the English Government and people in 1881; and the United States has learned no lesson from that event, but finds itself confronted with a similar calamity in 1893.

Gladstone wrote in 1881, making promises to the Irish: "They are quick and ready of perception, they have only to persevere." The same expressions may be written of the people now and the Senate majority: it is to be hoped that their reward will be a speedy break in the Senate dead-lock.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Urged by the Preachers of Morocco Against the Spaniards.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The cable to Melilla has been repaired and dispatches of the most serious import have been arriving here since 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The holy men throughout Morocco are preaching a war of extermination. They exhort the Moors to drive out all European infidels, and to give no quarter to Spaniards captured in battle.

The Kabyles continue to arrive at the camp of the tribesmen, near Melilla. The Moors have now more warriors than can be fed from the district to which they have immediate access, and a famine threatens. They have kept up a desultory fire on the Spanish fortress for the last twenty-four hours. The Spaniards have replied occasionally, but without perceptible effect.

The Moorish commander, with a small escort and a flag of truce, called upon the Governor of Melilla last evening, and sued for peace. He assured the Governor that the Sultan's intention was to inflict exemplary punishment upon the belligerent tribesmen. The Governor answered that Spain could not and would not await the Sultan's pleasure in the matter, especially as he was taking his leisure in giving satisfaction for the attack on the fort.

The Moors fusilladed the Spanish gunboat Cuervo yesterday as she was leaving Melilla Harbor after having landed troops and ammunition. The gunboat put about and for twenty minutes shelled the Moorish camp. Twenty-four shells were sent into the centre of the Moors' position and their fire was silenced. One marine on the Cuervo was wounded. The loss of the Moors is believed to have been considerable.

The embarking of troops at Malaga and several other ports continues. The soldiers are accompanied to the docks by singing and cheering crowds. At 7 o'clock this evening the Government issued an order that the entire Second Army Corps, Gen. Chinchilla, commanding, should embark for Melilla. The order has caused some excitement and great rejoicing in this city.

Late to-night the Cabinet decided to hold back the reinforcements until word has been received from Melilla regarding the final decision of the leaders of the Kabyles, who are to assemble for a conference on Wednesday. The commander of the Kabyles has promised that a satisfactory arrangement will be made on that day.

The Minister of War informed inquirers this evening that there are fifteen battalions, fully equipped, ready to embark for Melilla. He believes, however, that the disturbance is ended. The Cabinet's decision to hold back the reinforcements is certain to incense the populace.

New-York Merchants Among the Creditors.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Halstead H. Wainwright has been appointed receiver of the Lewis Manufacturing Company of Asbury Park, at the request of William P. and Abraham G. Lewis, the founders of the concern. The assets and liabilities are unknown. The chief creditors are New-York and Philadelphia merchants.

"Manhattan Day" at the World's Fair.
For cheap excursions via Erie lines see "Excursion Columns."—Adv.

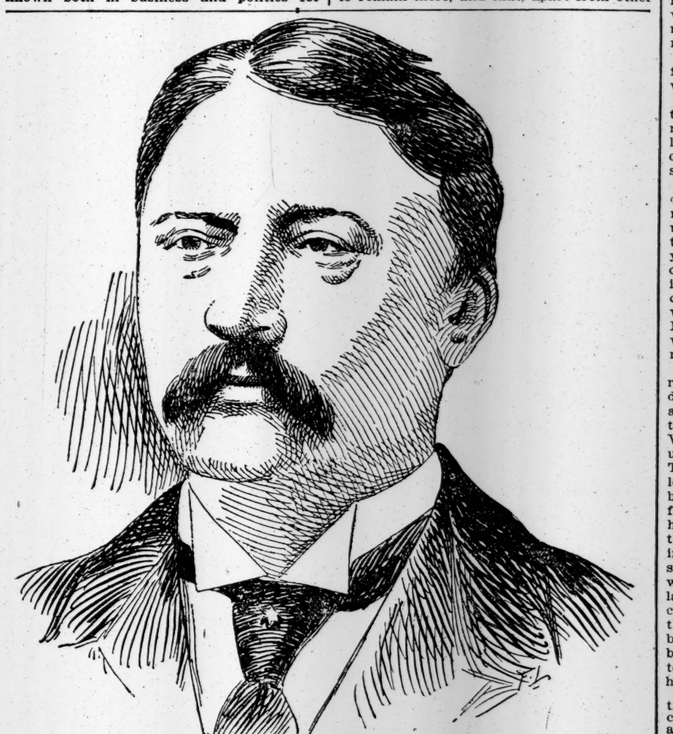
$17.00 to Chicago and Return.
Via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway, on Oct. 11, Oct. 17, Oct. 21, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

STRENGTH IN CORD MEYER, JR.

HIS NAME ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET STANDS FOR MUCH.

No Nomination for State Office in Recent Years Has Been More Unstintedly Commended—In Politics He Has Always Had the Respect of the Best Men of Both Parties—High Political Offices Were at His Command Had He Been Willing to Accept Them.

No nomination for a State office in recent years has been more generally commended in this city than that made by the Democrats at Saratoga when they placed Cord Meyer, Jr., upon their ticket as candidate for Secretary of State. Although not yet forty years old, Mr. Meyer has been well known both in business and politics for



The Next Secretary of State—Cord Meyer, Jr.

fifteen years. As a business man he has built a fortune for himself independently of the rich legacy that fell to him upon the death of his father, and he has established and maintained connections of the highest commercial value.

In politics Mr. Meyer has always stood for the best sentiment, and in Queens County, where his abilities raised him to leadership before he was thirty years old, he has shone as a conspicuous example of the class of public-spirited citizens who believe in devoting their energies to the general welfare without a thought of personal reward. Mr. Meyer's friends, both in this city and on Long Island, in commenting upon his acceptance of the nomination, say their gratification is exceeded only by their surprise that he permitted his friends to make him a candidate for political office.

Opportunities for serving in a public capacity have been within Mr. Meyer's reach almost ever since he entered politics. Having the unqualified respect of men of both parties in Queens County, anything within the gift of the people of that county might have been at his disposal whenever he chose to avail himself of it. Frequently his political friends have urged him to accept a nomination for office at times when a nomination meant certain election.

It has been known that Mr. Meyer had but to say the word to receive honorable appointments from both the State and National Administrations, whenever his party has been in power in the last dozen years. His friends understood last Spring that he might succeed Collector Hendricks, if willing to take that office. His own idea was that a man ought not to need that sort of incentive to inspire him to work for his party. Besides that, he was always busily occupied with his own affairs, and felt unwilling to undertake the discharge of official duties when he could not give his entire time to them. After he had repeatedly refused to stand as a candidate for office or to accept an appointment, it came to be understood that nothing could tempt him to abandon this resolution. At the same time, he gave ungrudgingly and generously of his time and means in furthering the legitimate interests of his party, and in Queens County no one had to be assured that whatever emergencies might arise, Mr. Meyer might always be counted upon to be equal to them.

Now that he has consented to be a candidate for office, no doubt is felt that a larger vote for the Democratic ticket will be polled in Queens County than ever before, and that, while it is easily within his power to obtain votes for himself greatly in excess of the number that may be cast for any other candidate on the ticket, he will devote himself to helping carry the entire ticket. There will be no trading anywhere for personal advantage so far as it may be within his power to prevent it.

Mr. Meyer was born at Newtown in 1854, and is the eldest of three sons of Cord Meyer, a native of Germany, who came to this country in his youth and started business for himself in supplying bone charcoal to sugar refiners. The business proved successful, and, having accumulated quite a sum of money, Mr. Meyer entered the refinery business about 1870 as a member of the Williamsburg firm of Dick & Meyer. This refinery proved immensely profitable, and was one of the concerns taken into the Sugar Trust at the time of the organization of that company.

Two years ago, when Mr. Meyer senior died, his fortune, estimated at $7,000,000, was divided among five children, three sons and two daughters, and the management of the estate fell into the hands of the eldest son.

Before his father's death, Cord Meyer, the son, had a large interest in the bone charcoal and fertilizing business at the head of Newtown Creek, and was otherwise closely associated with the properties that his father owned. In addition to these interests, he had a connection with the banking house of R. C. Rathbone & Co. as special partner, and was otherwise associated more or less intimately with large financial interests. Upon the death of his father he found it desirable to close out his banking connections and to give his time to the management of the estate and to the management of other trust properties that had been placed in his hands. That has been his business occupation since then, at 62 William Street. He is commonly supposed to be several times a millionaire.

Mr. Meyer took to politics when he had barely passed his majority, because of a natural liking for political life and a warm interest in public affairs. When his activity in this direction began, Democratic politics in Queens County was guided by Benjamin Downing and James W. Covert, each of whom had been District Attorney of the county; Sheriff Garrett Furman, County Treasurer James Dykes, and County Clerk John H. Sutthin. Sometimes these leaders worked together and sometimes apart. When they were divided into factions, Mr. Meyer sided with the faction led by James W. Covert, and in this way was brought almost immediately into prominence in county affairs.

The Covert faction represented the best elements of the Democratic Party in Queens County, so that Mr. Meyer was naturally attracted to it by reason of the inclination of his tastes as well as by the fact of social intimacy with Mr. Covert, whose sister is his wife.

It was inevitable in the management of party politics in Queens County that Mr. Meyer should run up against ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. There could never be anything in common between these two men, and when Gleason decided that he had become big enough to extend his bailiwick beyond Long Island City and to reach out into Queens County for power, he found himself opposed by Mr. Meyer, and thoroughly beaten at the outset.

This operation, indeed, was so well performed that Gleason attempted no more inroads into county politics, knowing well that he could accomplish nothing while Mr. Meyer was against him, and knowing equally well that by no possibility could he make an alliance with the people whom Mr. Meyer represented.

As part of the short encounter between Gleason and Mr. Meyer, James A. McKenna came into notice as Postmaster of Long Island City. He was appointed in Mr. Cleveland's first term at the instance of Mr. Meyer, and afterward was elected to the Assembly in Long Island City against Gleason's candidate. He still remains one of the faithful adherents of Mr. Meyer, and again, upon his recommendation, has been appointed Postmaster of Long Island City.

No one in Queens County will doubt that James W. Covert might have been continued in Congress after 1881 had he desired to remain there, and that, apart from other considerations, his association with Mr. Meyer would have insured his election. Instead of that, he was willing to retire in favor of Perry Belmont, who was ambitious to represent the First Congressional District, comprising Queens and Richmond Counties, and so long as Mr. Belmont cared to remain in Congress Mr. Covert willingly stood in the background.

When Mr. Belmont left legislative life for a diplomatic mission, some anxiety was expressed by leading Democrats in Queens County lest the withdrawal of the substantial support which Mr. Belmont had habitually given in Queens County affairs might cripple party operations.

Mr. Meyer then stepped to the front and assured the party leaders that any reputable Democrat upon whom the best people in the county might agree as a candidate for Congress would not lack ample financial support, not only to secure his election, but to enable him to maintain the influence which Mr. Belmont had in the affairs of the district by reason of his financial ability.

Mr. Meyer's purse has always been open for legitimate political work. Probably no man in Queens County has given more liberally than he to his party. He has required only that he should be assured that the uses to which his contributions might be put would be entirely proper. With this assurance, there has been practically no limit for years to the gifts in money and to the contributions in effective service that he has made in the interests of the Democratic Party. He has attended every State Convention of his party as a delegate since he became of age.

While always shrinking from office holding for himself he consented, in 1884, to become the member of the State Committee from his district, and served in that capacity for five years. He served also as Secretary for the Democratic State Committee, at the same time remaining fully identified with district and county affairs, and giving much of his time to them. In the last Presidential campaign he was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the State Executive Committee.

In State politics Mr. Meyer has been found, as in county politics, always a supporter of the best aims of his party. It was accordingly inevitable that from the time Mr. Cleveland loomed into national prominence Mr. Meyer should have been in his confidence. All of his friends knew that in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration Mr. Meyer might have had almost any office for which he considered himself fitted. The fact that he held steadily aloof from office seeking not only strengthened him in his own county, and in the State, but it convinced Mr. Cleveland of his entire sincerity in party work and did much to knit closer the friendly relations that had been established between them.

The natural corollary of this proposition is that Mr. Meyer was never committed to the Hill style of politics. When Gov. Hill sprang his snap convention scheme upon the Democrats in this State a year ago last Winter, Mr. Meyer, while not openly revolting, asserted himself as a Cleveland Democrat, and in all the political operations within the party up to the time of Mr. Cleveland's nomination he was recognized as a leader. Notwithstanding the stand he took in opposition to the Hill machine, he retained the friendship and confidence of many of the district leaders in various parts of the State who were with Hill, and it is confidently expected that they will work earnestly and cordially in his behalf in the coming campaign.

Mr. Meyer resides at Maspeth, L. I., with his family. The other children of Cord Meyer the elder also have homes there, for many years the hospitality of these homes has been well known. Under the roof of the old homestead hundreds of prominent business men have been entertained, and since the death of the father the hospitalities extended by the eldest son have taken a wider range.

Mr. Meyer believes in having his pleasures under his own roof, and the entertainment which he provided for all who visit him is unstinted. He enjoys yachting and fishing and abundance of outdoor recreation, but is essentially a home man and seldom allows himself to go beyond the reach of the family roof. Throughout Queens County he enjoys great popularity among the people because of his personal qualities and wholly apart from his wealth or political prominence.

Another Attempt to Help Veragua.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Another attempt will be made to raise a fund for the Duke of Veragua on Oct. 12, Spanish and Italian Day. Subscriptions will be opened in all parts of the world. President Palmer of the World's Fair has sent a telegram to the Presidents of the South American republics, the Captains General of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and other Spanish-Americans, asking them to co-operate with him in starting the subscription.

Export Duty on Costa Rica Coffee.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 8.—The Government has decreed an export duty on coffee of 6s. per quintal. The revenue from this tax is to be applied to the payment of interest on the foreign debt. The expectation is that it will amount to a considerable sum.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—Adv.

WHISTLING FOR A BREEZE

YACHTSMEN WANT A STEADY, TRUE WIND TO-DAY.

The Race for the America's Cup To-day Will Be Over a Triangular Course of Thirty Miles—If There Is a Fair Breeze and It Holds True, the Valkyrie Ought to Make Her Best Showing—Excursion Craft Requested to Give the Yachts More Room.

The all-absorbing question among yachtsmen yesterday was, Will there be a good breeze to-morrow? Twice now the yachts have gone out to race for the America's Cup. On the first day there was not enough wind for them to make a race, and on Saturday, although the Vigilant won, it was not a satisfactory victory, as the wind was very light during the earlier part of the race, and did not hold true, making the race more or less fluky.

The Government indications for to-day are fair weather, moderate winds, south to west.

What all who are interested in the contest want is a wind that is true. It does not matter much whether it is heavy or light, so long as it comes from the same quarter during the time that the yachts are sailing.

To-day's race will be over a triangular course. It will be from the starting line 10 miles to and around a mark, thence 10 miles to and around a second mark, and thence 10 miles to the finish line. The yachts will turn the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around. The compass courses will all depend on the wind and will be signaled from the flagship May. If possible the first leg of the course will be to windward. The start will be made at 11:25 o'clock.

So far very little has been shown of the relative merits of the two yachts. In Thursday's attempt the Vigilant showed that in a very light breeze she could run faster than the Valkyrie, but in reaching the Valkyrie proved the better boat. On Saturday, in a breeze a little heavier than on Thursday, the Valkyrie for a time held the lead, but then the wind hauled, and in a broad reach the Vigilant ran away from the English boat. When coming home close-hauled in a fresh breeze the Valkyrie gained somewhat, and if the wind had not dropped considerably at the finish, the Valkyrie would have been much nearer. The Vigilant was the leading boat, and she, of course, carried the fresh wind longer than the Valkyrie did. On the showing that has been made, the Valkyrie should be at her best in to-day's race. If the wind holds true to-day, the yachts will have a ten-mile heat, and the rest of the race reaching.

The two yachts were the centre of attraction at Bay Ridge yesterday, and a big crowd went down to have a look at them at anchor. The boatmen around the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse reaped a rich harvest rowing the sightseers around the two boats. Visitors admired the yachts and returned whistling for a breeze to-day. On board the yachts the sailors rested all day. Many of them were given shore leave, and they went sightseeing.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry visited the clubhouse. His yacht, the Electra, was anchored just below the club dock. Talking about the contests to a reporter for The Times, Mr. Gerry said:

"The way the excursion steamers bothered the racers was outrageous, and Lord Dunraven would have been perfectly justified in hoisting his protest flag right after the start and demanding that they be sent off again. If the excursionists persist in going so near the racers the New-York Yacht Club will have to take action. The only thing they can do will be to s

was no test at all. If we had had a stiff breeze we would have beaten her. It was very much like the last day, only it was not quite so bad. The wind was streaky."

Martin Lyons, the American pilot on the Valkyrie, said, in talking about the race: "It was a splendid start, but we were interfered with by the excursion steamers. We have got a good boat." Here Mr. Kerr interrupted him with, "You bet we have."

When asked if he thought the Valkyrie would do better in rough weather, Mr. Lyons replied, "Undoubtedly. It was a fluky day. The Vigilant got a little streak of air while she was under our lee only about a hundred yards away. The air took her out past our bows and left us. On the way back we were coming up and gaining fast when the wind died out and left us with our sails flapping." In concluding, Mr. Lyons said: "It was shameful at the finish the way the excursion boats followed us and blanketed us."

Mr. Iselin, in talking about the race, said: "At no time was it a test of speed of the boats going to windward. It was all running and reaching,and the Vigilant proved herself the better boat. The wind was fair enough for both boats, and I don't think the excursion boats interfered with us very much. Going to the windward is the best test of the boats, and we didn't happen to have any of it to-day. We hope for a beat to windward to-morrow. It was a broad reach going out and a close reach coming home."

Nat Herreshoff, who, with Capt. Hansen, steered the Vigilant, said: "I am satisfied that we made no mistakes in handling the Vigilant, and I don't think the others made any mistakes either. I am confident that we will keep the cup." M. D. Thorne, who was standing by and who had been on the Vigilant during the race, said: "But the Valkyrie is a hard boat to beat."

There will be the usual big fleet of excursion steamers out to-day. The Old Dominion Line steamer Roanoke will leave the foot of Beach Street at 9:30 o'clock. Those who have patronized this boat are loud in her praise. There has been no overcrowding, and she has been skillfully managed so as not to interfere with the racers and yet give her passengers a splendid view of the contest. Another excellent boat, according to passengers who have been on her, is the Republic, one of the fastest boats out. She will leave Pier 36, (new,) near the foot of Canal Street, at 9:30. The Olivette, an ocean-going steamer, commodious and fast, will leave the foot of Christopher Street at 9:30 A. M.

Among other steamers that are seaworthy and whose passengers are limited in numbers so that all can get a good view are the W. C. Egerton, from the foot of Cortlandt Street, at 9:15 o'clock; the New-Orleans, from the foot of Rector Street, at 9 o'clock; the New-Brunswick, from Pier 6 North River, at 9:30 o'clock; the Mount Hope, from the foot of Murray Street, at 9:30 o'clock, and the Al Foster, from Pier 6, at 9:30 o'clock.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club members to-day will be on the Block Island. For all races after to-day's they will use the Al Foster. The Pavonia Yacht Club will use the iron steamer Cygnus. Tickets for the race are $1.50 each. The Cygnus will leave the Vesey Street pier at 9 o'clock.

THE VICTORY FAIRLY EARNED.

Comments of the London Papers upon Saturday's Race.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times says, editorially, this morning of the yacht race off New-York Saturday:

"Vigilant's victory was fairly earned, and doubtless raises the presumption that she will win three out of the five races. Still, Valkyrie is not beaten yet. She had little chance of displaying her best points of sailing. Had the wind held true, she would have had a fine opportunity of showing her merits. Making excuses for the vanquished, however, is not a popular office, and, doubtless, there are many who will answer that fickle breezes are an essential condition of yacht racing. Moreover, we have no idea of disparaging the merits of Vigilant's triumph."

The Standard says:

"The race proves little more than did Thursday's which yacht is the speedier. The wind was just as uncertain as at the first trial. The two races balance each other. Unless there are steady winds, whether moderate or strong, the question of superiority will not be decided."

The Daily News says:

"It would be idle to deny that the result of the race is disappointing, but it will not bring a bitterness of feeling to anybody. The Valkyrie's behavior on the homeward course serves to diminish the extent of the disaster, and warrants the best hopes for the result of the next race."

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

The Freshman Football Team Starts Out with Victory;

Interest at Columbia is centred mainly in the tennis tournament which is now being played on the Columbia Oval at William's Bridge. The first two rounds in singles and the first round in doubles have been played. Very good work was done in singles by Swords, and in doubles by Beach and Lewis. W. C. Larned, who won the intercollegiate championship last year, is coming from Cornell to enter '95 Mines.

After a few days' practice, the freshman football team opened its season on Wednesday with a game with the Bryant & Straton Business College. It was victorious by a score of 12 to 0, both of the touchdowns being made by Putnam. On Wednesday it won a game from a '95 team of the class of '95. The team is in charge of Beach, '95 Arts, and is coached by Powell, '95 Arts, a member of the New-York Athletic Club. Very pretty playing and good possibilities are shown by Lee and Putnam.

The men have not yet been assigned their regular positions, but as far as can be seen at present the prospect for a first-class team is hardly as good as might have been expected. But the men may develop later.

The college authorities have materially contributed to the chance of Columbia's success in athletics by improving the small campus on the college grounds. Much of the practice for general athletics can not be done without taking the time necessary to go up to William's Bridge.

The '95 featherweight football team has had a meeting and has elected D. Weed Captain.

On Friday afternoon the candidates for the freshman crew were summoned to meet at the boathouse on the Harlem River. This is the first time in many years that anything has been done in the Fall toward getting up the crew for the following Spring, and so we may look for the best results from '97's freshman crew, as they expect to go into active training.

Among the Wheelmen.

—Three members of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, W. V. Belknap, C. S. Swain, and L. N. Thorne, started Sunday for Eastport, Me., from which place they will wheel to New-York. Their route will be through the Maine wilderness, where no wheelman has probably ever been. At St. Johnsbury, Vt., from there they will ride across to Lake Champlain, which they will strike near St. Albans. Their route will then be down the beautiful eastern shore of the lake to Whitehall, stopping at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and other places of historic interest. From Whitehall they will wheel along the Champlain and Hudson Canal to Troy, and thence down the eastern bank of the Hudson to New-York. They expect to be gone about three weeks.

—The Nominating Committee of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen has prepared the following ticket for the coming election: For Chief Consul—James Blondell, jr., of the Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark; for Vice Consul—A. C. Atkins, Asbury Park Wheelmen; for Secretary-Treasurer—Theodore F. Merseles, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; for Representatives, eight to be elected—Dr. T. N. Gray, Orange; A. C. Stevens, Paterson; F. G. Wiese, Bordentown; Dr. C. B. Holmes, Rahway; Dr. G. Carleton Brown, Elizabeth; Dr. James Vreeland; W. A. Drabble, Newark; H. D. Leavitt, Trenton; Joseph McDermott, Freehold; Frederick Keer, Newark. The date of the election has not yet been announced, but the constitution requires it to be held between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15. The voting will be by mail.

—The annual dinner of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark will be held at Morristown, N. J., on Nov. 7, and the Road Committee of the club is preparing to hold a novel team road race in connection with it. The members attending the dinner will be divided into two teams, due regard being given to the speed of each man, so that the two teams may be as evenly matched as possible. These two teams will race from Newark to Morristown, and the entire expense of the dinner will be divided among the members of the losing team. A lively race will undoubtedly result, with the accompaniment of good appetites for the dinner.

—E. C. Dumbleton announced at Springfield last Thursday that Johnson had submitted to him, in the presence of "Tom" Eyck and "Billy" Rhodes, that he had never made the fast time on the kite track which had been claimed for him. These alleged records were made on Independence Iowa, on Sept. 23, 1892, and included one of a mile in 1:56 3-5. They have been generally discredited, but this is the first admission from Johnson of their falsity. Windle's record of 1:58 1-5, made at Springfield last Tuesday, therefore stands unapproached by any save his own previous record of 2:02 3-5.

—The Washington Wheelmen of Tremont will hold a race meet at the Berkeley Oval, at Morris Heights, on election day, Nov. 7, beginning at 1 P. M. The events will be one-mile novice, open; two-mile handicap, open; quarter-mile club handicap; one-mile handicap, open; the Westchester Cycling League; one-mile scratch, open, and one-mile club handicap. Handsome and valuable prizes will be given to first, second, and third men in each event. The entries will close Oct. 31, with T. Sedgwick Draper, 538 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

—Carl Von Lengerke, who won the Irvington-Milburn twenty-five-mile road race last Decoration Day, has received the diamond medal offered by the Atalanta Wheelmen to the club member making the best showing in the race. The medal is about two inches in diameter and very elaborately engraved. It is suspended from two bars, one of which supports the club emblem, with the diamond in the centre. It is one of the most handsome and valuable trophies ever given by a local club.

THUNDERS OF DENUNCIATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

the pluck I have they will let him know who they are.

"Now, I have a proposition to submit to the citizens of Brooklyn. There is a law that prohibits prize fights—and I would pack my things and leave if there wasn't—and these officials have sworn to execute that law. They must admit that they are either not able or not willing to stop it. If not able, then we insist that they give place to men who are able to stop it. If able, but not willing, then they have violated their oaths, and are perjurers in the face of God, utterly unfit to continue in office.

"I speak, not as a politician, but as a citizen of Brooklyn, and as a servant of the living God. And in the name of God and the law of the State, about to be outraged, and in the name of our fair city of Brooklyn, whose shame is about to be encompassed by the officials who have sworn to protect her, I protest that these men shall retire from office or cease worshipping the devil."

Dr. Wilson made in his prayer an appeal for the prevention of the proposed fight.

CRIMES AGAINST ALL LAWS.

The Rev. Dr. Wellman Discourses on the Evils of Prize Fighting.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Homer Wellman of the Church of the Atonement, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, last night poured hot shot into the prize fighters and their sponsors, the officials of Kings County. The doctor pointed to the object lesson furnished by The New-York Times in the printed list of fatal prize fights which was recently published, and appealed to his listeners to aid in the fight against such shameful spectacles.

Dr. Wellman also pointed to the fact that Gov. Flower's attitude in the matter, made plain in his interview with a reporter of The New-York Times at Poughkeepsie, was such that the Brooklyn people might look with confidence for aid from Albany. Every available seat in Dr. Wellman's big church was occupied. Among other things he said:

"Why does not Brooklyn feel even more than it does feel the horror of the wrong against humanity that is being boldly advertised in her midst? Is it because the interest of the many Christians who only sleep in Brooklyn is riveted more intently upon their place of business and money getting just across the river? Or is it because they do not realize the difference between the boyhood's encounter, when in sudden passion or the apparent need of self-defense, they resorted to blows with their playmate, and the brutalized scenes of the prize ring, where men shake hands as friends before they begin to bruise each other, knowing before they begin that one or both of them will be battered out of all human recognition, yes, and worse, that one of them may die, as has often been the case.

"But why should we protest? First, for the sake of the reputation of Christians and a Christian community, a so-called City of Churches. Perhaps the protest may not succeed in stopping the fight. Is that any reason why we should not try? No. If all Christians, clergy and laymen, should speak out boldly, as they feel inwardly, against this corruption, not only this special evil, but many others, would quickly be abated.

"You and I well know, dear people, that we have no personal interest in this matter. We are not the ones who will view this fight and rejoice in this bruising brutality, but if we realized that each of our voices, if united to the others already raised in protest, would make a mighty shout, we would see how much our Christian influence would weigh if it were bold and outspoken. And who will speak if Christians do not? Don't forget that there is a difference between liberal liberality and indifferent carelessness.

"I tell you, these prize fights and 'scientific encounters' are crimes against God's as well as human laws. It is a 'science' that defies all.

"We are all familiar with the list printed in one of our great New-York dailies, The New-York Times, in which eleven deaths are mentioned, which either occurred in or were directly attributable to these 'scientific contests with gloves in the prize ring. May I remind you that, in that list of eleven, there were only three that occurred in the Southern States—one in Louisiana, one in Missouri, and one in Texas. The other eight are divided as follows: One for Ohio, one for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania one, Dakota one, and New-York four. So that more than one-third of the eleven occurred in this noble Empire State. And of the eight which occurred in the strictly Northern States, New-York has the doubtful honor of half for her record.

"A Christian protest is worth something if only public sentiment is stirred and shocked. But I believe this fight can be stopped, even if its abettors arecrying aloud in perfect disregard of public opinion, and even advertising other lesser encounters. I believe it can be stopped by Christian watchfulness and by Christians crying aloud. For there is more Christian, moral sentiment in these great cities and in this great land than there is evil power. But the great difference is that evil is active and Christian conscience is sometimes almost lethargic, because Christians take so slight an interest in many of these evils, that they do not realize them, and, therefore, are not aroused. But if aroused they quickly show themselves to be the greater power and evil flees.

"I believe the fight can be stopped, for there is a rumor abroad that there are preparations making which are beyond a mere protest, and which will fence out the contest and 'give it pause.'

"But whatever the result, at the very least the issue of this match will show how much trust we may place in those who hold the power and have the duties of office. Any who are too immoral ti fulfill their vows of office, or too weak or cowardly to oppose the influences brought to bear upon them, and thus fail to enforce the law against prize fighting, are equally doubtful custodians of power in any other crisis, and, therefore, taxpayers and property holders may well consider the question whether they are safe while such men fill the offices.

"This is not a political question. It has nothing to do with parties. It is a matter of public safety, and the Christian public would do well to think and decide.

"And so a mere protest has a value, even though it may not reach its proposed end and actually stop the contest. But again I say the contest can be stopped, and stopped by public sentiment. St. Paul, the whole State of Minnesota, in fact, was only recently freed from the moral cancer of prize fighting.

"Since then the athletic clubs at Coney Island and Roby, Ind., have been the two sites upon which 'scientific contests' have been enacted.

"I remind you that the Governor of our State has already declared that he will deal with every official who becomes implicated in the violation of the law in this present case, and the Mayor of this city, a noble Christian gentleman, will, let us hope, be brave enough to use his influence."

RULED BY THE SALOONS.

Mr. Adams Denounces the Ring and Warmly Praises The Times.

The Rev. John Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, preached a sermon yesterday morning in which he strongly arraigned Brooklyn's political ring and warmly praised The New-York Times, both for its exposures of "machine" methods and for its crusade against the impending international prize fight. He said:

"The situation in our city which is exciting so much feeling and so much debate today is one of unusual interest because it has brought home to the people of Brooklyn with rather more emphasis than usual the character of the men who take care of this city, who govern its affairs, and give orders to its officials. It has not been altogether unknown to us that certain rather objectionable influences ruled our politics and decided our public business. We have known pretty well that the real power in our local affairs lav with one man, and that one a person under no legal responsibilities and no legal authority.

"We have known that this baron of Brooklyn used his power, not for the general welfare, but for the benefit of his lieutenants and his henchmen. We have been perfectly aware that this little knot of men, the "bosses," big and little, of our city, were more than a match for the so-called better classes of the city. Perhaps we never thought to search the Scriptures for a description of the conditions under which we live, but if we had we might have found them described in the twenty-seventh chapter of Leviticus: 'And five of you shall chase an hundred, and one hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight.'

"We have known that for several years now, the gentlemen who have sat in the Mayor's office in the City Hall have never dared to venture upon an official act without telephoning to a certain office in Willoughby Street for permission, and we have been perfectly aware that Willoughby Street has never spoken or kept silence without getting orders from the breweries and the saloons.

"It is doubtful if we should have been as excited as we are getting this Fall if it had not been for the discovery, made by a New-York paper, that our city rulers and the county officials who stand so close to them were growing bold in their practices and had taken upon themselves to stand sponsors for the prize ring and carry that monstrosity of a civilized age upon their shoulders.

"This is our situation in Brooklyn today. The people have had a new evidence of the character of their officials. They have simply seen their governing class from a new angle. They have known for a good while that the saloons of Brooklyn own the City Hall. Just now they are discovering who it is that owns the saloons.

"They have seen the mouths of officials bound to enforce the law shut tight when that law was openly defied, but just now they are seeing who holds the string which closes the mouths of the puppets, and because they see the end of that string in the fists of brutes and ruffians, the supporters of the prize ring and the allies of prize fighters, they have had a shiver of disquiet and open revolt. That is the gist of the whole matter.

"I expect that I shall be told that I use too strong language when I characterize the supporters of this Coney Island Society for the promotion of Artistic Bruising as ruffians and brutes.

"I expect to be assured that some of the most respectable gentlemen in our city will go to that fight if it comes off, and that they are, too, high-minded gentlemen. I take back nothing on the strength of that information.

"So much the worse for these 'respected citizens.' I have only this to say to your friend who has bought a ticket for the Coney Island prize fight—he is a ruffian at heart, because he is a lover of brutality."

Dr. Adams said that it was foolish for men to speak of innocent "glove contests," as they were merely prize fights or a fight to a finish. He continued:

"What men go to that Coney Island resort for is to see two men fight until one of them is completely exhausted, beaten to the floor, knocked down until he can rise no more.

"But now the problem confronts us, What are we going to do about it? It is useless to expect anything but indifference and insult from our county lords. They are in league with the offenders of the law.

"Suppose you were to take a statute book to the Sheriff of this county or certain Judges I might name and were to ask: 'Do you know what this is?' They would reply: 'This is what we are elected to protect our constituents from.' Show them the statute against prize fighting and they would say: 'That is an enactment to make ministers and Sunday school voters butt their head against a stone wall.'

"Our officials are not in favor of the laws. They are in office to help some of their constituents circumvent them.

"What can we do?

"I listen to-night for the rising voice of the people of Brooklyn in indignant protest. I hear a murmur, but it is drowned in the shouts that will roar up from Coney Island to-morrow night. I listen for the strong protest of the Brooklyn press, and I hear a great silence.

"I hear a strong call from across the river—from that great paper which broke the power of the Tweed ring, and has become the terror of all thugs and evildoers ever since. All honor to that public-spirited paper, The New-York Times!

"I hear the voice of the pulpit of Brooklyn. I hear much muttering and an undertone of indignation. God grant that it may become a cry, a shout, a mighty voice of protest and of prohibition, that shall awe the lawbreakers and cow the Anarchists in high places, who flaunt the law and make a mock of the statute book!"

"HONEYCOMBED WITH CORRUPTION."

The Rev. Mr. Byrnes on the "Ring" and the Fight—Praise for The Times.

There was a large congregation at the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church last night to hear the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Byrnes, preach on "The Brooklyn Ring and the Proposed International Prize Fight."

The minister's text was from the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah: "Wherefore, hear the word of the Lord, ye scornful men that rule this people. * * * Your covenant with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand."

"We are not at all surprised to learn, after what we have read in The New-York Times," he said, "that Police Justice James G. Tighe of Brooklyn, the man who shamed our city by the arrest of Capt. Andersen, the brave Norse commander of the Viking, has been found to be in close connection with a shameless arrangement to hold an international prize fight at Coney Island. Nor are we surprised to learn that Sheriff John Courtney is in open defiance of the law and of public sentiment. Justice Newton, who secured the articles of agreement, and Supervisor and Chief of Police John Y. McKane do not dhesitate to share openly the odium of this bold and defiant scheme to violate the law and to outrage the sense of public decency.

"The purse is $40,000, the profits—who can tell? The explanation of their attitude is that some of these worthies and their kind expect to pocket the enormous profits of the fight.

"It is barefacedly claimed that this is not to be a prize fight, but merely a scientific contest for points.

"As probably none of you has ever attended such an exhibition, I will give you several extracts from articles concerning the proposed fight, which have appeared in The New-York Times."

Pastor Byrnes had a half dozen slips from The New-York Times in his hand, and he read them to his congregation. They included the interview with Sheriff Courtney, in which Courtney announced that he proposed to take his sons to the fight; the interview with "Boss" McLaughlin, in which Mr. McLaughlin said that just such fights as those which took place at the Coney Island Athletic Club could be seen every day at the Young Men's Christian Association; the Marquis of Queensbery rules, which will govern the fight if it is fought, and the story of the result of the outcry of the clergymen and decent citizens of St. Paul against the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight. Then he continued:

"The New-York Times has been true to its record, gained in the Tweed times, of attacking all public evils without count of cost or fear.

"I wish I might quote from every paper in Brooklyn something condemnatory of this fight, but The New-York Times has been allowed to make the fight alone. Whether this is because of the little pique or professional jealousy which may exist on the part of the other papers, or is due to their friendliness for the ring, matters not. The fact remains that it is The New-York Times to which the great credit of agitating this subject vigorously and continuously is due.

"These quotations, and the facts contained in them, show beyond the possibility of doubt that an unlawful contest, a prize fight pure and simple, is contemplated.

"Organized and concerted public action resulting in a mass meeting will point the officials to their duty, and convince them of the strength of decent public sentiment in Brooklyn."

The preacher then gave his attention to the Brooklyn "ring," saying:

"A 'ring' is a combination of men aiming to accomplish a scheme affecting the public by unscrupulous means. This is the modern use of the word, of course.

"The phenomenon of rings within rings has been very clearly illustrated lately in a combination of certain county, city, and town public officials. In one ring, linked within the Coney Island prize ring, where already some sixteen brutal prize fights have been fought to a bloody end, are men representing offices such as Supervisor and Chief of Police, Sheriff of the county, Justice of the Peace, and Police Justice. They are of a political ring that encircles our own Brooklyn City Hall, and this ring is itself a link of one that encircles the State House at Albany, and these but one of a ring which would encircle the White House at Washington and the national Legislature if such a thing were possible.

"Let no one imagine that I am simply taking a fling at the party which happens to be in power. The same condition prevailed when the other great party was in power. Bosses and rings, and the spoils that belong to the victor, that is modern politics.

"Hear the words of a politician of great national repute, Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas: 'The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. To defeat the adversary and to expel the party in power is the purpose. In war it is lawful to deceive the adversary, to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate, to kill, to destroy.'

"Is not that horrible, but is it not horribly true? And, alas! nowhere is it so evidently true as in municipal politics—city government. Here it is that the political ring flourishes. In this city it is a ring composed of many rings. From the ward primaries to the national elections it is a constant succession of developing rings; so that we wonder where is heard the 'voice of the people, which is the voice of God,' and how is it true that the 'rulers that be are ordained of God.'

"William M. Evarts, Chairman of a commission on the debt of New-York City, said: 'The magnitude and rapid increase of this debt are no more remarkable than the poverty of the results exhibited for so prodigious an expenditure. In truth, the larger part of the city debt represents a vast aggregate of money wasted, embezzled, or misapplied.'

"But,' says some one, 'that is not the case in Brooklyn; this is the City of Churches.' Let us see. Our debt is $46,000,000, or about $55 per head, an increase of $4,000,000 over last year, an increase of $4 per capita. Our tax rate this year averages $28.44 a thousand, an increase of $2.79 a thousand. Our city and county expenses are $13,000,000. What do we get for this enormous expenditure? I doubt if a city of its size in the world has worse paved streets. I think most of our streets are swept at least once a year. Throughout the city, just before election time, the street sweepers swarm out in force. But for much of the year our streets would be a disgrace to Damascus, Cairo, or Calcutta.

"The Fire Department is insufficient and poorly disciplined, according to the committee which investigated the subject at the request of Mayor Boody. Our parks cost $22,000 per annum for maintenance. That is money well spent. Sheriff Courtney gets more than that out of the fees of his office every year. He is welcome to the money if he only does his duty and stops the prize fights at Coney Island.

"Now, my friends, who can tell where the $13,000,000 spent for city and county expenses goes year after year? Alas! who can tell how much goes to the 'machine,' as the ring controlling the dominant political organization is called? Is it not true that every office holder, from the Mayor down, must pay his political tax? I am credibly informed that the 'ring' levies a tax of about 10 per cent. on all salaries of political office holders. That is over a million dollars for a political fund every year. Besides this, the saloons draw from the office holders' pockets many tens of thousands of dollars.

"Recent developments in the case of the Coney Island Athletic Club bring up the interesting question of how much of the taxpayers' money finds its way into the coffers of an organization fostering one of the most brutal and degrading exhibitions known to men.

"Enormous as is the city pay roll, few officers find their salaries sufficient. Nevertheless, many become rich. They do this by 'improving their opportunities,' according to the explanation made by a Brooklyn Alderman to a friend of mine. These opportunities are numerous and lucrative. The exposures concerning the Centennial Celebration threw a flood of light on this subject.

"Another friend, in whose word I have every confidence, tells me he has seen a Justice of the Peace and a high official of the Police Department collecting assessments from saloons under a saloon in Broadway. That saloons, gambling dens, and houses of bad reputation are protected in Brooklyn is unquestionably true. A few nights ago the house of the Police Captain of this precinct was ablaze, and there was a merry company within. The brewer of the district were presenting a thousand-dollar trotter to the popular Captain. Was this a sentimental gift or a business offering? The brewers own the saloons, and now the saloons own $1,000 worth, more or less, of the good will of the police.

"The fact is that our Municipal Government is honeycombed with corruption, and now our masters—our political masters, if you please—are bold enough to be a law unto themselves."

DR. TALMAGE FALLS INTO LINE.

Mitchell and Corbett, He Says, Can Never Fight at Coney Island.

Dr. Talmage yesterday fell into line with the other clergymen of Brooklyn who have protested against the proposed Corbett-Mitchell prize fight. In his morning sermon on "Pompeii and Its Lessons," he said:

"It amazes me that this city, which has the quietest Sabbaths on the continent and the best order and the highest tone of morals of any city that I know of, is now having brought into as near neighborhood as Coney Island carnivals of pugilism as debasing as any of the gladiatorial contests of Pompeii.

"But the international prize fight advertised to take place next December will never be fought at Coney Island.

"I think about the middle of November the county authorities will put their prohibition upon the proposed insult to our city.

"Does any one say that they cannot stop the procedure of these roughs, and that the constabulary would be overborne if our authorities attempted to put a quietus upon this pugilism? My reply is, Gov. Flower would only have to send down to Coney Island a regiment of New-York State militia to extirpate the nuisance in one hour."

PREVALENCE OF LAWLESSNESS.

Examples, Says Dr. Abbott, Judge Maynard's Nomination and the Proposed Fight.

In his sermon yesterday morning in Plymouth Church on "Lawlessness in American Life," Dr. Lyman Abbott touched upon the nomination of Judge Maynard and the proposed Corbett-Mitchell fight.

"The prevalence of crimes of all sorts shows that the law-abiding spirit is not supreme. There have lately been many cases of mob violence, both North and South. The nomination of a man for a seat on the bench of the highest court of the State who has violated the law is a strong illustration of lawlessness. His election will put a violator of the law in a position to enforce the law, and all law-abiding men should condemn and defeat it.

"The proposal of men elected to maintain the law to give sanction to a prize fight clearly violates the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, and is another expression of the same spirit. The licensed liquor traffic under the form of law is a great curse to the community.

"The processes which produce this lawless spirit can be traced to the idea that liberty means for every man to do as he likes. Liberty is not this, but the right of a man to ascertain the divine laws and be governed by them and to see that communities are governed by them. To put down the spirit of lawlessness it is not enough to have intellectual education, but the will must be trained to obedience to law on the ground of loyalty to what is right. There can be no true government without the developed self-government of the individual."

PRAISE DUE TO THE TIMES.

The Rev. Mr. Herald Hopes It Will Succeed in Preventing the Prize Fight.

The Bethesda, or, as it is better known, the People's Church, a branch of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, at Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, was crowded to the doors last night with an audience eager to hear the Rev. Charles Herald, the pastor, discourse upon, "Which Wins?"

The preacher spoke of seeing boat races in England, horse races in South America, and athletic contests of various kinds where the rivalry existing was friendly and the contestants sought to win purely for the honor of being the victor.

"These were honest contests," he said, "but I do not include in the same category the so-called art of self-defense as it is exhibited at the brutal prize fights that take place in the alleged athletic club building at Coney Island. That is a brutal sport, at which the giant of gambling reigns supreme, and I pray that Gov. Flower will be awakened to a sense of his duty and stop all such exhibitions in the future.

"All honor and praise is due to The New-York Times for the noble stand it has taken and the strong fight it is making against such brutal exhibitions."

In a letter to The New-York Times the Rev. Mr. Herald says:

"I wish to join my brethren of the ministry in a vigorous protest against the proposed outrage on law and order at Coney Island. I once saw a bullfight in South America, and I was sick for a whole day after. I once saw part of a so-called 'boxing exhibition' of professionals, and it made me sicker than the bullfight.

"Any man who would take his boys to see such a brutal, degrading exhibition forfeits the right to the sacred name of father, and I would not give much for the future of his boys.

"I wish to thank The New-York Times for its championship of the cause of law and order."

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

At the WORLD'S FAIR.

The Exhibit of Apollinaris is to be seen in the GERMAN DIVISION of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

MEN LOWER THAN BRUTES.

The Rev. Herbert Welsh Pays His Respects to Patrons of Prize Fights.

The Rev. Herbert Welsh of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn, preached last evening on the subject, "Is the World Growing Worse Instead of Better?"

"We see," he said, "men who have fallen below the level of brutes beating each other into insensibility to prove which is the better man, while crowds surround the ringside. Thousands of dollars are paid to see the fight, and thousands of dollars are spent by men in getting there, while thousands more are put up as prizes for the contestants. We see to-day preparations under way for another prize fight in the vicinity of our own homes. When we see such things we may well question our own civilization."

REPLIES NOT SATISFACTORY.

More Definite Statements Wanted in Answer to Methodist Ministers' Protests.

Gov. Flower and Mayor Boody have answered the appeal made to them by the Methodist preachers of Brooklyn and Long Island to use every effort in their power to prevent the proposed international prize fight at the Coney Island Athletic Club between Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett.

Gov. Flower's reply is a brief and formal acknowledgment by his private secretary of the receipt of the appeal. The condition of the Governor's mind on the subject of the prize fight is not revealed by this letter.

Mayor Boody, through his private secretary, sends a formal acknowledgment that he has received the appeal, and he assures the clergymen that the "matter is receiving general consideration by him."

The appeal was formulated at a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Brooklyn and Long Island, held Oct. 2 at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. There was a very large attendance of clergymen, and the gathering was a most representative one. It adopted resolutions against the fight in behalf of 288 clergymen and 35,000 communicants of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

A copy of the resolutions and a personal appeal were sent to Gov. Flower, Mayor Boody, District Attorney Ridgway, and Sheriff Courtney of Kings County.

No reply to the appeal has been received from Sheriff Courtney and District Attorney Ridgway, although the resolutions were sent to them a week ago.

All of the correspondence was made public last evening by the Rev. Horace W. Byrnes, the Secretary of the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting and the pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church at Bushwick and De Kalb Avenues. He read the letters to his congregation, and declared that the replies of Gov. Flower and Mayor Boody were indefinite and unsatisfactory.

The letters sent out by Mr. Byrnes were as follows:

I.

To his Excellency Gov. Flower:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in forwarding to you the inclosed copy of resolutions passed by the Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting, held on this date, in which there is appreciative reference to your Excellency.

This meeting represents some 288 pastors and preachers, and about 35,000 communicants, all of whom will rejoice that, in your person, the whole influence of the Executive of our State Government is cast and will be exercised against the proposed prize fight. Very respectfully yours,

H. W. BYRNES.

II.

To the Hon. D. A. Boody, Mayor:

Dear Sir: I respectfully inclose a copy of resolutions passed by the Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Preachers' Meeting, which undoubtedly voices the unanimous sentiment of the 288 pastors and preachers and the 35,000 communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Long Island.

Believing your sentiments to be on the side of the highest morality, and feeling assured that it is in your power to exert an influence which might be determinant, it was decided, at the close of our meeting, by several influential ministers, to forward these resolutions to you, and to invoke the exercise of all your influence to prevent an event which would be harmful to the morals of our city, and would, in the eyes of the world, which knows not where town lines run, cloud her fair fame. Yours,

H. W. BYRNES.

III.

To Sheriff Courtney:

My Dear Sir: By instruction I submit the inclosed resolutions, passed Oct. 2, 1893, by the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which undoubtedly voices the unanimous sentiment of the 288 pastors and preachers and of the 35,000 members of that communion on Long Island.

It is true beyond question that, when an incident of this kind is agitated as this has been, an overwhelming majority of all classes and conditions of people are on the side of the highest morality.

This vast majority is awaiting the opportunity to applaud you for preventing the proposed prize fight, and so suppressing what has been a violation of law under but thin disguise. Congratulating you upon the opportunity of making a noble record, I am, very respectfully yours,

HORACE W. BYRNES, Secretary.

IV.

To District Attorney Ridgway:

Dear Sir: The inclosed resolutions, passed by the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully submited to you. Aware that your attitude and action will be most weighty in determining this affair, the moral element of the community looks to you with well-warranted hope that the full weight of your influence and authority will be exerted to prevent the proposed fight.

This meeting fairly represents some 288 pastors and preachers and about 35,000 communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Long Island. I am, very respectfully, yours, H. W. BYRNES.

Gov. Flower's reply was as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Executive Chamber, Albany,
Oct. 4, 1893.

To Horace W. Byrnes, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Gov. Flower desires me to acknowledge your communication of the 2d inst., with inclosed copy of resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to express his appreciation of the kind expressions contained therein. Very respectfully yours,

T. S. WILLIAMS,
Private Secretary.

The answer from Mayor Boody was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 1893.

Rev. H. W. Byrnes, Sec.:

Dear Sir: I am directed by his Honor the Mayor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., with its inclosure, informing him of the action taken by the Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Preachers' Meeting, and to say that the matter is receiving general consideration by him. Respectfully,

DANIEL B. PHILLIPS, Sec.

"There is no distinct encouragement in this letter from the Governor," said Pastor Byrnes to his congregation. "We must look to him for a much more definite statement of his position in regard to the fight than is contained in his letter.

"Regardless of political affiliations or consequences, these high officials owe it to the decent people of Brooklyn and Kings County to unequivocally and publicly declare themselves in relation to this prize fight, in such language that no one can doubt their position."

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Reproductions of all the antique styles in dining-room furniture at very moderate prices. For instance, high-back colonial dining chairs in leather, $3.75, &c.

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ART NOTES.

—Among the etchings and mezzotints imported by Frederick Keppel are the very rare first state of Rembrandt's portrait of Jan Lutma and a very well-preserved proof of Rembrandt's "Hundred Guilder Print," a specimen of which, in the first state, brought $8,750 at the recent Holford sale in London. Mr. Keppel has secured thirty fine proof etchings by the late Ferdinand Gaillard of Paris, a master whose works are now sought for very high prices. A new etcher of church interiors, who rivals Axel Haig, is the Swedish architect-painter, Ferdinand Boberg. A very large "Interior of St. Mark's, Venice" is a specimen of his craftsmanship. It measures 24 by 18 inches inside the margins. A pupil of Waltner, named Ronquet, has etched a large decorative painting by the Belgian artist, Van den Bos, which shows a pretty girl in picturesque modern garb, taking her pet dog out for a walk. The etching was well placed in the Old Salon. Among the mezzotints—now thoroughly the rage again—is one by Scott, after the cluster of five angel heads painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, preserved in the National Gallery. These angels are so many different views of the head of little Isabel Gordon. The mezzotint is 12 1-2 inches across, and round, like the original.

—Coincident with the opening of the art schools and schools of industrial art in Philadelphia, comes the announcement of the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy, the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, the Woman's School of Design, the Spring Garden Institute, and the Drexel Institute. The sixty-third exhibition of the Academy will be held in November and December. The picture receiving the Walter Lippincott prize of $300 may be taken for the Lippincott collection

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

Maria L. Pool's New Story.

THE TWO SALOMES. A Novel. By Maria Louise Pool. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Wallace, Weismann, and others have given a new impulse to the subject of heredity, and now Maria Louise Pool makes it the main topic in a novel. When in poetry or romance, as did Keats with his "Lamia," or Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes with his "Elsie Venner," traits other than human are introduced, the mystery attached to the heroines deepens.

Perhaps Miss Pool wishes to inculcate a lesson that we are in all ways responsible for our own actions, and no matter if our great grandfather was no better than he should be, that is no reason why we should not be honest.

"The Two Salomes" is an exceedingly painful story. Despite the originality of Salome Gerry, the girl "who never blushed," but who was sweet and winning, her having committed a forgery is an ugly thing to consider. You doubt the entire innocence of Salome. If she knew no better, then there might have been extenuating circumstances. The enforced reader of novels at once sees in the early chapters of the work that Salome is clever in imitating people's handwriting, and is going to make use of that unfortunate talent.

We cannot say that Miss Pool's last venture is a fortunate one. Certainly there is marked ability in the way she presents her material. Portia Nunally is a disgrace to her sex. Major Micah Root, though only incidentally touched up, is a coarse brute. Maine, the good-for-nothing Massachusetts man, who shows a further decline when he gets South, is a fair caricature. Mrs. Darrah, the manufacturer of novels, who hires her topics as she does her characters, and classifies her acquired facts in note books of various colors, is a fair literary skit.

Says the hard Portia to Mrs. Darrah: "When a person doesn't know exactly what he means, then that person writes a book, and then other persons don't know what he means, either." Following Miss Portia, as far as relates to "The Two Salomes," we are precisely of that impertinent young person's opinion.

A True Situation Cleverly Set Forth.

BROTHERS AND STRANGERS. By Agnes Blake Poor, (Dorothy Prescott.) Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The New-England novel, pure and simple, is attractive in two ways, either for dry, comic manner or for strong dramatic effect, and as often as not from the admixture of these two elements. "Brothers and Strangers" has the salient qualities of neither comedy nor tragedy, and yet it is not commonplace.

Arthur Butler is the self-made man, with some of the arrogance of this personage. He has raised himself in the legal calling, and has the traits of an aristocrat. He has a weak mother, and for brothers, Orlando, a lackadaisical clergyman, who is married to Ida Shepherd, an invalid; Jonah, a lout, and John, a dealer in crockery. Excepting John, who is well able to take care of himself, the rest of the Butler family depend on Arthur for their support. Arthur is a fairly good son and brother, though he winces at times under the burden imposed on him. He might marry a nice Boston girl, Sophy Curtis, with expectations, and he inclines toward a marriage de raison, only he does not love Sophy. Then, visiting his flighty mother, he sees Flora Shepherd, the sister of Ida.

Flora is the mainstay of the dilapidated Butlers. She washes, irons, and cooks for them. It is her love for her invalid sister, for her little nephew and niece, that makes her a willing slave. She is so beautiful, so refined, and has such spirit that Arthur falls in love with her, and, though she is penniless, he forgets the richer Sophy Curtis and asks Flora to marry him. Flora, though she is struck by the masterful ways of Arthur, refuses him. She may love him, but she dreads what she deems to be something akin to selfishness on his part. He has cared for his family, not through love, but from a sense of duty. Arthur feels the rejection of his love bitterly. Then comes slowly the idea into his mind that Flora is right. Arthur now shows true devotion to his old mother and the family, and finally is happy with Flora for his wife. The literary touch is fine, and a not uncommon incident in family life is cleverly portrayed.

Mr. Musick's Ninth Volume.

INDEPENDENCE. A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. By John R. Musick. New-York: unk & Wagnalls.

You would never know, unless the author told you so, that John Stevens, the hero of this story, is a lineal descendant of Hernando Estevan, the cabin boy who accompanied Columbus on his first voyage. His history Mr. Musick writes up in a previous volume. The present story begins in 1764, and ends with the siege of Yorktown. Mr. Musick has written nine volumes of what he calls "The Columbian Historical Novels," and there are three more in process of preparation.

Adventures in Windsor Castle.

A LITTLE QUEEN OF HEARTS. AN INTERNATIONAL STORY. By Ruth Ogden. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Marie-Celeste is here the heroine, and she sails from New-York to England. With her on the steamer goes the postman, who has brought letters to her papa. Her wonderful adventures in Windsor Castle are pleasantly told. The book is a handsome one, and the illustrations are excellent.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS HOME.

With the ninth volume Mr. William Aldis Wright finishes his new edition of the Cambridge Shakespeare, (Macmillan & Co.,) one of the best of all the critical editions for the purposes of most students; in fact, the best, with the exception of our own new "variorium"—Mr. Furness's "monumental volumes," as Mr. Wright calls them. This is practically a new edition, too, for Mr. Wright says "the pages of copy sent to the printers would show that the additions and corrections amount to many thousands, and that scarcely a page is free from them." Since the publication of the last volume of the first Cambridge Shakespeare, in 1866, more than 150 editions of the plays, singly or complete, and books of value in the study of Shakespeare, have appeared, and Mr. Wright has collated them all. Of American editors and students he has made plentiful and judicious use of Furness, Rolfe, Hudson, Winsor, and Corson. Mr. Wright has also changed somewhat the order of the plays. The present volume contains "Pericles," the poems, and all the reprints of the early quartos, which in the original plan of the work severally followed the plays to which they belong. Of these carefully-corrected and most valuable reprints the editor says: "A comparison between them and the fac similes by photolithography which have appeared in recent years might lead to the conclusion that the reprints are incorrect. The contrary will be found to be the case, for in all doubtful instances the originals have been appealed to and followed. In minute particulars the fac similes are by no means a certain guide."

Charles Scribner's Sons publish an "Introduction to Shakespeare," by Prof. Dowden, which comprises the admirable essay on the poet's life and work that eminent student wrote for the last volume of the "Henry Irving" edition of the plays and poems, revised, together with some new paragraphs on the great tragedies and a critical summary of stage interpretations of Shakespeare "from Burbage to Macready." This last is a pleasing compilation concerning, besides Mr. Dowden's theatrical alpha and omega, Betterton, Macklin, Garrick, Barry, the Kembles, and Kean. There is an appendix containing a "note" on the early editions, but no index. The volume is small, though, and that omission may be overlooked. The publishers of the Leopold Shakespeare might well follow the example thus set for them, and publish separately, in type of decent size, the erudite, imaginative, eccentric, and picturesque introduction written by Mr. Furnivall for that edition. It would be of great use to students.

"The Trial of Sir John Falstaff" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is a Shakespeare book of quite a different character. Its author, A. M. F. Randolph, is evidently a man of great enthusiasm, inclined somewhat to eccentricity, but capable of patient toil. His hobby seems to be Falstaff. The book purports to contain a circumstantial report of the trial of Sir John before Shallow and Silence, JJ., and Falstaff is made to defend himself in his own words. With this not ill-devised excuse Mr. Randolph sets forth eloquently his own admiration of the greatest comic personage in all fiction, and repeats much that has been written of him by the critics of two centuries. A descendant of Justice Shallow, according to Mr. Randolph, migrated to America, taking with him the notes of this trial, and these were treasured in turn by his descendants for many generations.

Macmillan & Co. have published a profusely-illustrated edition of "Shakespeare's England," by William Winter, not uniform in style and binding with the complete edition of Mr. Winter's works that have lately been issuing from their presses, but to be regarded, nevertheless, as a part of that edition. This work was originally written in the form of newspaper letters, describing trips to England and things seen there, and was first collected in book form in 1879. Thereafter it was revised and republished several times, but in this latest form much new matter is incorporated with it, and such trifling inaccuracies as marred the former editions have been removed. The new book is a beautiful octavo, and the pictures are many in number, excellent in quality, and most useful also as illustrations. The chief theme of this volume, as of many other writings of William Winter, is the beauty of rural England. He describes places vividly, and reflects clearly the exact impressions made by time and scene upon his mind. Mr. Winter is as fond of London as he is of Warwickshire and other parts of rural England, and it is curious to note the vast difference between his account of London and London life and that given by Mr. Henry James in his recently-published volume of essays. There is no straining to be modern in Mr. Winter's style. He is proud of following in the footsteps of Goldsmith and Thomas Gray. His style is pellucid and direct, and there is music in his arrangement of words. In other volumes lately published by the same firm, such as "Gray Days and Gold" and "Old Shrines and Ivy," Mr. Winter gives his impressions of England in later years, the results of more recent voyages abroad, and in these little books his admirers will find the tone of maturer thought. In the two volumes entitled "Shadows of the Stage" are collected some of Mr. Winter's eloquent, well-considered, and often brilliant comments on the art of acting and its modern representatives, while "Wanderers" is a collection of his melodious verses. His admirable oration in memory of his friend and neighbor, George William Curtis, comprises one volume of his published works, and another still in the press is his account of the "Life and Art of Edwin Booth."

LITERARY NOTES.

The first edition of Goldwin Smith's book on the United States (the latest praise of which, from an able journal, is printed in The Saturday Review) was exhausted within a fortnight of publication, and the Messrs. Macmillan have a new one ready.

The biography of Cardinal Manning has been written by Edmund S. Purcell, and Macmillan & Co. will bring it out in two volumes.

The Messrs. Scribner have in their list for early issue another volume in Dr. Edward Eggleston's Delights of History Series. It is a sketch of the life of Washington, written by Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye, and illustrated by Allegra Eggleston.

Col. Dodge's valuable and striking series in Harper's Magazine on the riders of many lands will be issued this season in book form.

An edition of Goldsmith's works, illustrated by Herbert Railton, will be brought out by the J. B. Lippincott Company. This firm has just secured the American copyright of Marie Corelli's new story, "Barabbas, a Dream of the World's Tragedy." It will be ready at the end of this month.

The biography of the late Dean Stanley by R. E. Prothero, assisted by Dean Bradley, will be issued by the Messrs. Scribner in two large volumes with portraits.

The holiday edition of Tennyson's "Maud," which Macmillan & Co. have in preparation, will be printed by William Morris in a special style of art, the print in gold and the binding white vellum. Only 500 copies will be printed.

Another posthumous work by Prof. Freeman is one dealing with Western Europe in the fifth and eighth centuries, and composed of lectures delivered at Oxford. A German translation of his "History of Sicily" has been undertaken.

A collection of the letters of Coleridge has been prepared by E. H. Coleridge and will soon be published. Some of them have already been printed in books that are now out of print, but the larger number are new. The dates range from 1785 to 1833, and they are addressed among others to Mrs. Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Lamb, and John Murray.

A volume on "The Country School in New-England," by Clifton Johnson, is announced by the Messrs. Appleton. Mr. Johnson describes the Winter and Summer term, class methods, and amusements, with other features of these interesting and puissant institutions of learning.

Mathilde Blind, who spent last Winter in Egypt, is writing a book about the country.

Marion Harland has just sailed for a four months' tour of Europe and the East. She will spend a month in Palestine and Syria on horseback, and will write an Oriental novel on her return.

A fourth edition of Anne Hollingsworth Wharton's "Through Colonial Doorways" has been called for. The Messrs. Lippincott announce that they will bring out an edition de luxe of 442 copies, with new illustrations, including portraits and views of homes.

The Messrs. Scribner have in preparation a revised edition of Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy," in which will be included figures from the census of 1890.

The last of the five sons of Felicia Hemans died a few months ago. The one hundredth anniversary of Mrs. Hemans's birth occurred a fortnight ago.

The most popular novel among the Italians in America is "I Misteri di Mulberry." It was written by B. Ciambelli, in Mulberry Street, and circulates in parts of one hundred pages at 5 cents a part, or $1.50 for the complete work. Its total number of pages is 320, and it is illustrated.

"Le Roi au Masque d'Or," (J. W. Bouton,) by Marcel Schwob, is a collection of short stories at once sumptuous, sad, thrilling, and well written. They relate to past ages.

Amblard & Meyer Brothers have augmented their new edition in small volumes of the Collection Lemerre Illustree, with a reprint of Andre Theuriet's most charming short story, "L'Abbe Daniel." It contains exquisite illustrations by Jeannioi, en graved by Ruffe. It was printed with the types and on the presses of Lemerre.

The time may come when Lewis Carroll's name will be forgotten, but the tale of "Alice in Wonderland" is immortal. Few persons have ever heard of Perrault, and yet everybody knows "Little Red Hiding Hood." The qualities which were necessary to write the adventures of these little heroines are, in a measure, analogous to those which the composition of an epic poem exacts. The authors had to be artists, and their minds were complex, but they reinstated themselves into the naivete, the charming simplicity of childhood. Perrault had a foundation in folk lore, but Carroll had to add a new fable to those that nations have told for ages. He was a man of genius when he created Alice. In the new edition of his work which Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have published, every page is framed in delicately-tinted wild flowers, and the covers, of blue and white, are ornamented with a wreath, garlands, and festoons of flowers. The illustrations are the traditional, authentic ones. It would have been pitiful to try to improve or in the least alter them. The Mouse's tale is cleverly printed, as it appeared to Alice, in the shape of the mouse's tail.

"The Abbe Constantine," the idyllic novel by Ludovic Halevy, is published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., in a form so appropriate that, if it had not been known, it should have been invented. The text is gracefully printed on good paper, bound in cloth, and forms a well-proportioned volume, less than 6 inches in height. The illustrations are reproductions of those made by Madeleine Lemaire for the costly quarto edition of Paris. The author gained election as a member of the Academie Francaise by this work, which made an entrance in the philosophical French literature of our time as refreshing as that of the "Vicar of Wakefield" in the affected English literature of the eighteenth century. The artist gave to Jean, the Cure, Bettina, and Mrs. Scott figures and surroundings with which Mr. Halevy's personages will be identified as long as their amiability and the merited peacefulness of their lives may find friends. Anciently, when a literary work became famous, it was a subject for a folio, but the moderns have sensibly reversed this symbolism, which was too primitive. Great books are now reshaped into little jewel caskets.

Of several ventures looking toward a successful and adequate magazine representation of the colleges of this country, none have given such excellent promise as does The University Review, (202 Fifth Avenue,) a new undertaking, which has grown out of an old one, The College Fraternity, but a long way out of it.

To The Globe, the spirited Philadelphia quarterly, conducted by William H. Thorne, Mary Elizabeth Spinger contributes an interesting account of "Life in Old Spanish Caravels."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS. Canterbury, Peterborough, Durham, Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Wells, Winchester, Gloucester, York, London. By Mr. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Illustrated. With Drawings by Joseph Pennell. Also with Plans and Diagrams. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $3.

TOPSYS AND TURVYS. Colored Pictures. By P. S. Newell. Oblong 16mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

SWEET BELLS OUT OF TUNE. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. With illustrations by C. D. Gibson. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES. By George Wharton Edwards. 24mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

TOLD BY THE SUNBEAMS AND ME. Stories written by Helen Marian Burnside, E. Nesbit, Mary Dickens, M. A. Hoyer, and others. Illustrated. Edited by Edric Vredenburg. Large 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

ALL BUT ONE TOLD BY THE FLOWERS. Stories by E. Nesbit, Florence Scannell, Ellis Burnside, Helen M. Burnside, &c. Edited by Edric Vredenburg. Large 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons. $1.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. By Dr. J. M. Rice. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

WALTER CAMP'S BOOK OF COLLEGE SPORTS. By Walter Camp. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.75.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON THEORETICAL MECHANICS. By Alexander Ziwet. Part I.: Kinematics. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

MADOC: An Essay on the Discovery of America by Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd in the Twelfth Century. By Thomas Stephens. Edited by Llywarch Reynolds. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

AN EMBASSY TO PROVENCE. By Thomas A. Janvier. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE COSMOPOLIS CITY CLUB. By the Rev. Washington Gladden. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

LEAVES FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TOMMASO SALVINI. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE WHITE CAVE. By William O. Stoddard. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

TO GIPSYLAND. Written by Elizabeth Robins Pennell and Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

BALCONY STORIES. By Grace King. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE GREAT REMEMBRANCE AND OTHER POEMS. By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo. New-York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

THE WHITE ISLANDER. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A MANUAL OF TELEPHONY. By William H. Preece and Arthur J. Stubbs. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.50.

PEEPS INTO PICTURE LAND. Illustrated by J. Pauline Sunter. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons. 75 cents.

SUNNY TALES FOR SNOWY DAYS. Told by Helen M. Burnside, E. Nesbit, Edward Carrett, and others. Illustrated. Edited by Edric Vredenburg. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons. $1.50.

THE BROWNIES AT HOME. By Palmer Cox. 4to. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

AN EXAMINATION OF WEISMANNISM. By George John Romanes. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

THREE INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF THOUGHT. By F. Max Muller. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 25 cents.

THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE. By Dr. Paul Carus. 24mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 25 cents.

CONDENSED OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF INTERESTING EXHIBITS, WITH THEIR LOCATIONS, IN THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. Also Complete Plans and Diagrams of All Exhibit Buildings. With Map. Edited by the Department of Publicity and Promotion, M. P. Handy, Chief. 8vo. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company. 25 cents.

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THE WATCHMAKER'S WIFE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MEN OF ACHIEVEMENT—STATESMEN. By Noah Brooks. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

MEN OF ACHIEVEMENT—MEN OF BUSINESS. By William O. Stoddard. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE ENEID (Six Books) AND BUCOLICS OF VERGIL. By William R. Harper, Ph. D., and Frank J. Miller, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.50.

ORTHODOXY AND HETERODOXY. A Miscellany. By William G. T. Shedd, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

PASTORALS OF FRANCE. Renunciations. By Frederick Wedman. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. $2.50.

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By Thomas K. Arnold. Corrected and revised from the first American edition. By E. E. Mulholland. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. Seven Books. By William R. Harper, Ph. D., and James Wallace, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.50.

IN RE WALT WHITMAN. Edited by his literary executors, Horace L. Traubel, Richard M. Bucke, Thomas B. Harned. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $2.

THE ABBOT. By Sir Walter Scott. Volume XI. of the Dryburgh Edition. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

STORIES OF THE ARMY. 24mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

A FIRST AND SECOND LATIN BOOK AND PRACTICAL GRAMMAR. By Thomas K. Arnold. Revised and corrected, with additions for the American edition of the Rev. J. A. Spencer. By James E. Mulholland. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. By Sir Walter Scott. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

THE ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Halevy. Illustrated by Mme. Madeleine Lemaire. 18mo. New-York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

CHILDWEE BOYS. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo. New-York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

MICAH CLARKE. His Statement as Made to His Three Grandchildren During the Hard Winter of 1734. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. New-York and London: Lovell, Coryell & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

THE ROMANCE OF A FRENCH PARSONAGE. By M. Betham-Edwards. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. Paper. 50 cents.

THE PRINCES OF PEELE. By William Westall. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. Paper. 50 cents.

HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT. By Bernard Steiner, Ph. D. 8vo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

SUNDAY READING FOR THE YOUNG. With upward of 250 original illustrations. 8vo. New-York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.

MISS STUART'S LEGACY. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE MAKING OF VIRGINIA AND THE MIDDLE COLONIES. 1578-1701. By Samuel Adams Drake. With many illustrations and maps. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893. $1.50.

L'ABBE DANIEL. Par Andre Theuriet. 32mo. New-York: Amblard & Meyer Brothers. 60 cents.

LE ROI AU MASQUE D'OR. Par Marcel Schwob. 12mo. Paris: Paul Ollendorff; New-York: J. W. Bouton.

POEMS HERE AT HOME. By James Whitcomb Riley. Pictures by E. W. Kemble. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $2.50.

INDIAN CLUBS. By G. T. B. Cobbett and A. F. Jenkins. With illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

A JAPANESE INTERIOR. By Alice Mabel Bacon. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE HISTORY OF TOM JONES, A FOUNDLING. By Henry Fielding. Edited by George Saintsbury, with illustrations by Herbert Railton and E. J. Wheeler. Four volumes. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per volume.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW-YORK BAR.—"J. D.": How may a young man gain admission to the New-York bar?

Admission to the New-York State bar is governed by the rules of the Court of Appeals. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, and must pass a satisfactory examination before a commission of Supreme Court Judges. Before he is entitled to try this examination he must have served a three years' clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney; but in the case of a college graduate a two years' clerkship only is required. Before commencing the clerkship the student must pass the Regents' examination or an equivalent, covering the ordinary branches in English, mathematics, history, civics, and a slight knowledge of Latin equivalent to one year's work. The clerkship cannot begin before the clerk is eighteen, and at its commencement a certificate to that effect must be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals by the attorney of the office, and must be produced at the time of examination. Graduates of recognized law schools are admitted on serving a clerkship of one year. Women are admitted on the same footing and qualification as men.

MATTERS POETICAL.—"L. B.": (1) In what poem may the following line be found:

"Folded eyes see brighter colors than those which open are."

(2) Did Hood mean London Bridge when he wrote his "Bridge of Sighs"?

(1) The line, which you quote somewhat inaccurately, is found in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "A Child Asleep." The full quotation is:

"Nosegays! leave them for the waking.
Throw them earthward where they grew,
Dim are such beside the breaking
Amaranths he looks unto.
Folded eyes see brighter colors than the open ever do."

(2) Some authorities say that Hood had in mind London Bridge and an actual incident when he wrote his poem, but the poem itself cannot be said to prove such a belief. The "Bridge of Sighs" referred to by Byron, from whom it is thought Hood gained his idea, was in Venice.

NAUTICAL.—"R. A. H.": (1) What was the fastest time made by a so-called "packet" sailing vessel between England and New-York? (2) When was the screw first applied to ocean steamships crossing between Europe and America?

(1) This is hard to say, partly because you include all the English ports, and partly because few calculations of miles per hour were made back in the fifties. It is thought that the fastest time between New-York and Liverpool made by a sailing vessel was made by the Sovereign of the Seas in 1853. She averaged 12.73 knots an hour, and made the voyage in 10 days and 22 hours. (2) According to a high authority, the first screw steamship to cross from Europe to America was the Great Britain. This vessel was launched in 1843, and sailed from Liverpool for New-York on July 26, 1845.

SILVER DOLLAR.—"H. A. D.": Is our present silver dollar of the same weight as the silver "dollar of our dads"?

The original silver dollar weighed 371.25 grains in pure silver, or 416 grains in standard silver, according to the Mint act of 1792. The law of 1837 fixed the weight of the silver dollar at 412.5 grains of standard silver, one-tenth being allowed for alloy. The law of 1873 demonetized the standard silver dollar and provided for a trade dollar of 420 grains. A law of 1876 demonetized the trade dollar. The law of 1878 put in circulation the present silver dollar of 412.5 grains, one-tenth alloy.

THE "VALIANT."—"G. T. M.": Is the yacht Valiant said to belong to William K. Vanderbilt, actually owned by an English syndicate? What are the dimensions of the yacht?

The Valiant is nominally the property of an English syndicate. Among the five or six stockholders are Mr. Vanderbilt's private secretary and the sailing master. This syndicate is actually controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt. The yacht is 312 feet long, 34 feet in beam, is of 2,400 tons burden, and has twin screws, each propelled by a 2,250 horse power engine. The saloon is 24 by 18 feet. There are twenty staterooms, each with a bathroom.

CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY—"Reader": (1) Are Greek, Roman, and Egyptian mythologies similar or distinct? Does "classical mythology" include all three? (2) What kinds of deaths did Plato and Aristotle meet?

(1) Greek and Roman mythology are in substance the same. Roman mythology is supposed to have been derived from the Greek. By "classical mythology" is understood that of Greece and Rome. Egyptian mythology took definite form eras before that of Greece even began to take shape. (2) It is not known how Plato died. Aristotle died of a disease.

A PROBLEM IN PHYSICS.—"C. R.": Supposing a circular chamber 8 inches long by 3 inches in diameter is filled with air and gas (in proportion of eight parts air to one part gas) and this mixture is forced into one-third of said chamber by means of compression. If the mixture is ignited what power may be developed upon a piston fitting into the chamber? What will be the amount of expansibility through combustion?

To solve this problem, it must be known what the gas is, where the piston is situated, what the nature of the machinery is, and the purpose of the desired power.

SHERMAN SILVER LAW.—"W. G.": Was a resolution to repeal the Sherman silver law introduced into the last session of Congress? In which branch was it introduced and in which branch did it fail to pass?

The Stewart Free Coinage bill provided for the repeal of the Sherman act. It passed the Senate and went to the House. Amendments which passed the House provided for the repeal of the Sherman law. A vote was never reached in the House on the Stewart bill.

GERMAN AND FRENCH TRADE.—"J. W. B.": What are the values of the imports and exports between this country and Germany? Between this country and France?

The exports last year from this country to Germany were $105,521,558, and the imports into this country were $82,907,553. The exports to France were $99,126,707, and the imports from France were $68,554,793. The above figures for exports cover both domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from this country.

"J. T. W. W.": There is no official tabulation and declaration of the vote for Presidential Electors. Reports, substantially accurate, give the following for the last two elections: 1888—Cleveland, 5,538,233; Harrison, 5,440,216; Fisk, 249,907; Streeter, 148,105. 1892—Cleveland, 5,554,685; Harrison, 5,172,343; Weaver, 1,040,612; Bidwell, 293,314; Wing, 21,172.

"T. B.": Byron in "The Giaour" wrote the lines:

"And every woe a tear can claim
Except an erring sister's shame."

Pope in his "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot," wrote:

"I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came."

"R.": On April 12, 1892, Gov. Flower appointed as General Managers of the New-York State exhibit at the World's Fair Louis M. Howland of New-York, Walter L. Sessions of Jamestown, and Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo, with John Foord of New-York as their secretary.

"L. L. R.": (1) The pronunciation of Valkyrie is Val-ki-re, the second and the third syllables being virtually one. See The New-York Times of Saturday, second page, fifth column. (2) The New-York Times cannot undertake to give legal advice. Consult a lawyer.

"C. P.": (1) The "monkey wrench" was invented by Charles Moncky and was first known as Moncky's wrench. Moncky lived in Williamsburg and sold his patent outright to a firm of manufacturers. (2) The Weekly Times will be sent to Australia for $1.72 a year.

ADDITION TO A PREVIOUS ANSWER.—"M. R.": "Samanthy Among the Brethren" should be added to the list of books by Marietta Holley given last week. "Samanthy at the World's Fair" is in press, and will be issued in October by Funk & Wagnalls.

"F. W. M.": To join the League of American Wheelmen induce two members to sign your application for membership. Obtain an application blank by writing to the "L. A. W. Bulletin," Boston, Mass.

"T. J. A.": Andrew Johnson was impeached, but was not convicted. He was tried by the Senate, which voted: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19. He was acquitted, as a two-thirds vote is required to convict.

"G. N. N.": If a force is irresistible it can move any body, and there is no such thing as "an immovable body." Practically there is no immovable body, according to most theoretical mathematicians.

"W. N. R.": Consult "Yacting and Sailing Boats," by Dixon Kemp.

"B. K. D.": Consult a physician.

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

FOOTBALL IS NOW THE TALK OF THE STUDENTS.

Princeton Men Are Much Encouraged Over the Season's Prospect—Forty Men in Training, Each Anxious to Fill One of the Four Vacancies on the Eleven—Yale's Team in a Flourishing Condition and Ready to Defend the Championship Held for Two Years.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—On the basis of the developments during the last week, the adherents of Princeton have many reasons to feel encouraged at her prospects in football during the coming series. Two years ago Princeton lacked material to make a successful career; last year the supply of material was more ample, but it was too green to be brought to maturity by the training of one Fall.

This year the majority of the team have returned, seasoned by a year's experience, men who may be relied upon to fill their positions with competency. In addition to this a greater number of candidates have applied than ever before, and among these some very promising men. About forty men are vying for the four vacant positions on the team, and it is considered a great honor to be chosen to play on the "scrub" team.

This necessarily makes the "scrub" much stronger than usual, the 'Varsity practice games much more interesting, and strengthens the first eleven. The students are very enthusiastic over the scrub games, so much so that bleachers have been erected along the north side of the field, and they are filled every day.

Capt. Trenchard had his first opportunity to test his team in the game with Lafayette, and he found their principal faults to be fumbling and poor interference, and his attention has since been mainly concentrated upon the eradication of these evils.

At present the backs continue to fumble badly. In respect to interference, there is a vast improvement. The men start quicker, block better, while the backs are much more careful to follow the interference. The team, as a whole, is putting up a very strong defensive game, and on the offensive there is always room for improvement.

The men training for the individual positions on the eleven have now been at the clubhouse ten days, and, although it is hardly possible to form a correct idea of their ability in this brief time, some opinion may be expressed. McCauley, '94, and Thompson, '97, are contesting for the position at left end. McCauley is hard to ward off, tackles low and hard, and is almost sure of his man. Lea and Holly are candidates for left tackle. Lea filled the position well in the Yale game last Fall. He has suffered a slight injury to the wrist and has been unable to play for the last ten days, but will appear again to-morrow. Holly has filled the position since Lea was injured and is playing an excellent game. He is very quick, breaks through and tackles hard, and is a very strong runner. The centre is the same as last year, the average weight being about 200 pounds.

Wheeler, at right guard, is playing a good game, being often used to great advantage in advancing the ball. Balliet is showing up well at centre, his play being about the same as last year. Hall, right guard, runs well, but tackles high and lets his man get through very often. The position was occupied by Ward at right tackle lies between Church, '97, and Taylor, '95. Church does not block very well and reaches too high, though he runs well with the ball. Taylor plays a steady game, but also tackles high and falls often from his lack of height and strength. Capt. Trenchard, at right end, is playing a fine game.

Dwight and Poe, at quarter, are both too slow, though they both tackle well, and Poe catches well. The two most promising half backs are King and Ward, '95. Of King we need only say that he is playing his old-time game. Ward follows the interference, and is also a fast runner. His tackling is also good. Altman and Rosengarten are substitutes at half. Altman does not tackle hard enough, and stops when he hits the line. Rosengarten starts slowly and wards off poorly, though he follows his interference quite well. Allen and Blake are full backs. Allen is the best kicker, but muffs the ball and does not tackle hard enough. Blake is the better runner, hits the line hard, and tackles well, but is poor at kicking.

WHO WILL SCORE AGAINST YALE?

Annual Fall Speculation Under the New-Haven Elms.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Yale men are beginning their annual Fall speculation on the answer to the question, "How long will it be before an opposing team scores against Yale?" Two years of football have been played since the riddle was last solved, and during those two seasons two blue-clad elevens have arisen who wore champions' laurels when the last game had been played. This is a most phenomenal record in itself.

Of course, only a fluke can cause the catastrophe to fall in the early games of the campaign, but, according to the schedule just published, none of the teams on the list looks formidable enough to break the wonderful record before the championship season opens. Looked at in another light, the Yale eleven has almost accomplished a great achievement. It is nearly at the thousand mark of points won since the team was scored against. In 1891 the team ran up a score of 490 points against opposing teams, and in 1892 its record was 365 points, making a total of 855 since opponents have made a single point. Yale scored 18 in the half-time game against Brown Wednesday, and this makes a total of 873. After three or four more warm preliminary games, the score will be up to the 1,000 mark. In fact, it appears now as if no team would score before she gets there.

During the coming week the Yale field will be the scene of two exciting practice contests, the Yale-Trinity match Wednesday and the Yale-Dartmouth contest Saturday. The game with Dartmouth will furnish Yale the first opportunity of comparing the opening work of Harvard with that of Yale, as Dartmouth played the opening game of the season with Cambridge Sept. 30.

Yale's eleven is now squarely on its feet. All the usual "straightaway" football taught a new team at the start has been practiced by this team, and trick practice was taken late in time for the Brown game. The Yale game just now is characterized by few but low and carefully-placed punts, a great way of getting through the centre, especially between the centre and guards, making the tackles run with the ball frequently, with numerous push and wedge plays.

The centre has developed strength. Each of the three men composing it has a man supporting him who, were an opportunity given him, would make the position in a minute. The three second eleven men are Cross, Brown, and Beard. There is a strong impression that Cross may succeed Hickok or McCrea in the 'Varsity this year, but the veterans are playing in their old-time form, and the fight will be a hot one. The two finds of the season thus far have been made from the ranks of the aspirants for the position of tackle. They are Holcomb of New-Haven and Sedgwick of Brooklyn. Holcomb is a sophomore, and rowed on the freshman crew and played tackle on the freshman football team last Fall.

Sedgwick has just entered college, but is doing tremendous work. His tackling is deadly, and his advances with the ball are ferocious. Holcomb is a fine plunger, too, but has not Sedgwick's endurance. Both weigh about 170 pounds. There is no sign of anything but the usual fine work at the ends. Capt. Hinkey and Greenway are putting up a splendid game, and no competitors near their calibre have appeared.

Adee is still in the hospital, but expects to don his jacket this week. In the meantime, Morris is playing a lively game at quarter back, and relieving all suspense as to disastrous results in case Adee should be unable to play later. Eaton's star work behind the line was a feature of the Brown game. Some critics think he is the coming Yale back as Eaton is too light to stand the strain, and has a singular fatality about getting hurt. Thorne and Dyer are playing, as yet, only a fair game. All in all, the Yale football eleven is in a flourishing condition.

The Yale Law School stands ready to assume the same position in football that it did in baseball last Spring after its members were prohibited from playing on Yale teams by the undergraduate rule. A composite team, made up of players who are in the Yale professional schools and who have already made records on minor college elevens throughout the country, will be put in the field at once. One of the strongest football teams in the country will be formed and games arranged with all the leading colleges. The team will be an abundance of material. Among the promising candidates are Norton, half back, formerly of Dartmouth, now coaching that college; Street, half back, formerly of Williams; Durant,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Golden Wedding.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th-St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizpah.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cavalleria Rusticana.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Power of Gold.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—Beau Brummell.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Heimath (The Hearth.)
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 9, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showers.

We commend to the Senators at Washington a careful reading of an article reciting the history of closure which they will find on the first page of THE TIMES this morning. No parliamentary utterance could be more straightforward, business-like, and sensible than the brief statement with which the Speaker of the House of Commons prefaced his putting of the main question on the morning of Feb. 3, 1881. The House of Commons had been in continuous session from the preceding Monday and was making no visible progress in tiring out the opposition minority. It was to restore to the Commons the power to do business, and to set in motion the blocked wheels of legislation that the Speaker took the extraordinary step of putting the question, and of declining to listen to further debate. The House of Commons sustained him a little later by adopting the closure resolution, providing that the House may, on a motion of urgency by a Minister of the Crown, and adopted by a majority of 3 to 1, proceed to vote on the main question without debate, amendment, or other dilatory motion. The situation in the Senate is ten times more outrageous than the situation in the House of Commons at the time the Speaker summarily put an end to obstruction. We do not expect, for that reason, that the Vice President will interpose with the main question. But it is as plain as a pikestaff that a motion to proceed to vote without further debate should be made, should have been made weeks ago, indeed, and clenched with a vote on an appeal from the Chair. By that means business could be done, and the repealers have neglected their duty in not taking that course. By whatever means the silver obstructionists may in the present instance be overcome, it is imperative that the Senate follow the example of the House of Commons in providing for closure.

District Attorney RIDGWAY of Kings County is reported to have said, during a recent visit to Washington, that he heard more about the international prize fight at Coney Island in a day than he heard in a week in Brooklyn. This is a compliment to the society to which Mr. RIDGWAY gains access in Washington at the expense of that which he frequents at home.

Among the clergymen who addressed their congregations in Brooklyn yesterday on the threatened violation of law by prize fights at Coney Island, one, the Rev. H. W. BYRNES, took the following text from Isaiah: "Wherefore, hear the word of the Lord, ye scornful men that rule this people. Your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand." A second, the Rev. NATHAN HUBBELL, D. D., took his text from the Psalms: "Let his days be few and let another take his office." To which the only reply of RIDGWAY and COURTNEY will be in the words of Hosea Biglow: "They didn't know everythin' down in Judee!" But they must remember that this question is to be settled, not in Judea, but in the Executive Mansion at Albany.

The pressure of public opinion on the Senate grows stronger every day. To the manifestations already recorded we have to add a strong declaration by the Board of Trade of Chicago, which represents a larger and more varied range of trade in all parts of the country west of the Alleghanies than any other organization, and a like declaration published by the *Dry Goods Economist* from the dry goods men of the South. This is joined in by representative houses from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The business of these houses is obviously more thoroughly spread through every city, town, village, and rural township than that of any other class, and the interests they represent are, therefore, more universal than those of any other class. Their declaration is practically a notice to the Senators of these States that every man who wears clothes among their constituents is injured by the delay in passing the repeal bill.

Our Washington dispatches this morning contain a very interesting review of the probable conditions attending the continuous session of the Senate which will begin on Wednesday afternoon. It has been the theory presented, if not held by the silver men, that they will need to have only two of their force on hand all the time, but it is clear that they cannot rely on this convenient and agreeable arrangement because they do not know, and cannot know in advance, all the resources of the majority, nor the order, the method, the extent, or the moment of their use. It is a most disgraceful thing that the right of the majority should depend in the Senate of the United States, even apparently, upon the physical endurance of the members of that majority. So far as that is necessary, however, it will be found that the majority are strong enough. But the minority will do well not to count on that element alone.

The evidence as to the real nature of the disease or diseases which caused five deaths on the steamship *Russia*, from Hamburg, does not appear to be conclusive, although it may be that in two or three cases the cause of death was cholera. It will be noted that the *Russia* left Hamburg eight days after a break in the water mains permitted the polluted and infected water of the Elbe to be mixed with the filtered supply, and that up to the date of her departure there had been 66 cases of cholera and 19 deaths in that city. But all the emigrants on board were detained at that port under observation for five days by the resident Inspector of the Marine Hospital Bureau, and it is difficult to account for infection unless there was a supply of polluted water on board. The real nature of the disease from which one of the passengers is now suffering will be ascertained by bacteriological analysis. If it be true that there has been cholera on the *Russia*, there is no probability that the disease will be introduced into this city from the ship. The history of the cases on the *Karamania* shows how formidable a barrier is set up by the quarantine service under the supervision of Dr. JENKINS.

MR. BLACKBURN'S "CANDOR."

When one reads such speeches as that of Senator BLACKBURN of Kentucky, the full report of which reaches us in Saturday's *Record*, one wonders that any sane man, of sufficient intelligence to compose such a speech, should believe, as the Senator plainly does, that the "bankers of Wall Street" are at once knaves enough to plot injury to the whole country for their own advantage, and such fools that they hurt themselves in the attempt more than they hurt any one else. According to the Senator from Kentucky, these gentlemen, in the early months of this year, sent large sums of money to Europe from "two motives." "One was to produce that feeling of uneasiness which would enable them to extort the bond issue, and the other I do not say, but the other might have been, the opportunity to speculate upon the depreciated securities of this country held abroad by reason of the panic that the withdrawal of that large amount of gold would of necessity produce." "This," says Mr. BLACKBURN, "is the history of that transaction as I read it, and as I honestly believe." We do not at all question the sincerity of such an expression of belief. But what would Mr. BLACKBURN say if any one should accuse him of supporting the coinage of silver from his place in the Senate in order that he might repay in a depreciated currency debts that he had incurred when the currency was not depreciated? He would say, and justly, that it was an accusation conceived in ignorance or malice. This is precisely what every man who knows anything about the facts thinks of his own accusation—and justly.

A like spirit of perfectly foolish suspicion pervades Mr. BLACKBURN'S remarks about the act of 1873, by which the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage of the United States. "It has," he says, "been discussed enough; it has been denounced; it has been abused, and never, in my judgment, has justice been done to it in that direction." Then he proceeds to denounce and abuse it some more in the familiar vein, as a "blow delivered in the dark," "by a dark-lantern process," "for purposes that may be suspected, but which may not be admitted," namely "to put into the pockets of the creditor class more than 30 per cent. beyond their righteous dues," and so on. Now, Mr. BLACKBURN may be excused for ignorance as to the men and the measures of Wall Street. His occupation or his studies may not have given him familiarity with these. But he cannot plead ignorance of what was done, or how it was done, in Congress in 1872 and 1873. He has had access to the official records. It is his business to know what they contain. He ought to know that they contain over and over again, in the reports of the proceedings of Congress, in the reports of the Controller of the Currency, the late Mr. KNOX, in the *Record* of the present session of the Senate giving the speeches of the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, and in other documents, minute, authentic, and exact accounts of the various stages by which the act of 1873 became a law. And he ought to know that these official records contradict absolutely, as a whole and in detail, his statement of the manner in which the law was enacted and make his imputation of motives simply ridiculous.

We do not doubt that Mr. BLACKBURN honestly believes that he is a candid and honorable gentleman. He professed as much with somewhat superfluous iteration in his eloquent remarks. But we submit that it is, to say the least, unfortunate when an honorable and candid gentleman makes statements some of which can be explained only by excusable ignorance and others by ignorance which is not excusable and which is hardly credible.

THE PENSION ISSUE IN IOWA.

The Republicans of Iowa nominated for Governor FRANK D. JACKSON, and at the beginning of the campaign now in progress he undertook to excite the partisan activity of sympathizing voters and the prejudice of veteran soldiers by the customary Republican rant about pensions and the pension policy of the present Administration. The party organs reported that in his public addresses he was "handling the pension issue with vigor." After a time, however, there was disclosed an interesting difference between the pension issue as it was presented by him to Republican audiences and the pension issue as it was seen by a great many people in Iowa. The personal aspect of the issue, with respect to the candidate himself began to obscure the national aspect of it, and there is now observed in his public references to the subject a curious lack of that vigor which characterized his "handling" of it when he first set out to overcome Gov. BOIES.

It appears that Mr. JACKSON has been a pension-claim attorney and that he was debarred by a Republican Administration from practice before the Interior Department and the Pension Bureau on account of evidence as to some of his methods which the department could not approve. A heartless Democratic journal has published the record of the proceedings, part of which is the following letter from ex-Gov. KIRKWOOD, a man whom the Republicans of Iowa loved to honor, and who was at the time Secretary of the Interior:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1881.

"*To the Commissioner of Pensions:*

"SIR: Herewith are returned the papers which accompanied your letter of the 1st inst. relative to the case of F. D. JACKSON of Greene, Iowa, who is debarred from practicing as an attorney before this department and its bureaus. Mr. JACKSON was suspended from practicing by order of the department, dated Jan. 9, 1880, upon evidence contained in a letter written by him to ANDREW M. ELLIS of Des Moines, Iowa, by which he endeavored to obtain from said ELLIS an agreement to pay him from $400 to $600 from his arrears of pension when allowed, for doing certain things in connection therewith. In one of the letters he states to ELLIS:

"'I don't intend to charge you the amount referred to, but I know of several cases where, on from $100 to $200 being invested with parties in Washington, the claim has been made. Do you catch my meaning?'

"Mr. JACKSON was allowed an opportunity to put in a defense, but submitted none. On the 18th of August, 1880, an order was issued debarring him from practice before this department and its bureaus. The facts justified the department in the action which was taken. No sufficient reason appears why it should be set aside. [Signed]

"S. J. KIRKWOOD, Secretary."

Some one had asked that JACKSON should be reinstated, but the honest old "war Governor" of Iowa, who had been taken from the Senate by GARFIELD and placed at the head of the Interior Department, found the evidence in the man's own letters too strong to permit a revocation of the sentence.

We find in the Des Moines *Leader* the following, which is said to be a part of one of the letters written by JACKSON, to which Secretary KIRKWOOD referred:

"I hear nothing from your pension. What had we better do? It will do no good to wait. The only thing that I know of is to go there. I had so much invested in your claim myself that I feel that I cannot afford to lose it, and would be almost willing to start at once if you would be willing to let me dispose of from $400 to $500 of the money if you succeed. I think I could get you about $1,200 or $1,500 back pension, and, as I say, if you are willing to let me have up to $600, if necessary, for 'expenses' or anything else that I may want to use it for, I believe I could go down and get an early consideration in your case."

The facts thus brought out not only serve to restrain and temper Mr. JACKSON'S eloquent denunciations of the honest pension policy of Judge LOCHREN, but also throw some light upon the disinterested labors of Republican politicians in behalf of applicants for pensions in Iowa and elsewhere. The Republican leaders in Iowa are very much disturbed by the publication of them. The leading Republican organ admits that the letters are genuine, and seeks to defend JACKSON by saying that he "did not pursue the wisest course in trying to collect a debt." It does not seem probable that the people of Iowa will elect to the place once so well filled by Gov. KIRKWOOD the man whose dealings with the Interior Department were the subject of the letter in which Gov. KIRKWOOD refused to revoke the sentence that forbade him to practice before that Department.

IMPOSING STATISTICS.

The railroad statistics of this country have reached such imposing figures that it is difficult to grasp their significance. A summary has just been issued by the Statistical Division of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ending June, 1892, which seems to be very much belated, but is the latest official statement of the extent of the railroad system of the country and of its operation. It shows that more than a year ago there were over 170,000 miles of railroad operated by 1,822 corporations, whose aggregate capitalization considerably exceeded $10,000,000,000. Some idea may be formed of the meaning of 33,000 locomotives and 1,200,000 cars, of which one-half of the former and three-fourths of the latter are for freight, but when it comes to the figures representing the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, they get out of one's comprehension.

We can understand the interesting fact that more than 820,000 persons find employment in the service of railroads, or 1 in less than 80 of the inhabitants of the country. We can also appreciate the statement that 1 in 322 of these is killed and 1 in 29 injured by accidents every year. The enormous figures representing capital employed or value of property in railroads are less comprehensible than those relating to income and profits, which are not as a whole so very alluring. About 15½ per cent. of the funded debt of railroads paid no interest for the year covered by the report and more than 60 per cent. of capital stock paid no dividends. The net income from operation and investments amounted to something over $530,000,000, of which $416,000,000 was absorbed in fixed charges. The amount paid in dividends was something less than $100,000,000.

It is difficult to appreciate fully the place which the railroads have attained in the employment of labor and capital in this country, and still more difficult to realize the part they play as an agency in all business and industry.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR NAVY.

The frequency with which speed trials of our new war vessels are nowadays held suggests that the steel fleet available for service is becoming rapidly reinforced. If a naval review like last April's were to come off next year the American contingent for it would be surprisingly increased in numbers and power. In the late international review our solitary armor-clad on show was the *Miantonomoh*. Since then the splendid 8,150-ton armored cruiser *New-York*, with her speed of 21 knots and powerful battery, has been completed for service, and she is the pioneer of many soon to come. The *Maine*, of 6,648 tons, and the *Texas*, of 6,300, with their twelve-inch armor, heavy guns, and speed of 17 knots, are so nearly completed that their trials may be looked for, respectively, in the Spring and Summer of next year. The *Monadnock* and the *Amphitrite*, double-turret monitors of 3,990 tons, are nine-tenths finished, and are expected to be ready by next April, about which time, also, their sister ship, the *Terror*, will be completed. Only a little later will come the powerful *Puritan* of 6,060 tons, 14 inches of armor, and a battery which includes four twelve-inch guns. She is now more than four-fifths ready.

But a far more important addition to our armored fleet will be furnished by the three 10,200-ton battle ships *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*, which in their combination of armor and armament are unequaled by any ships now afloat. The *Indiana* will be ready for trial early next year, and for final delivery in June, with the *Massachusetts* following a few weeks later, and the *Oregon*, now building at San Francisco, marked for trial in Autumn. By that time, also, the ram *Katahdin*, of 2,183 tons, will presumably be ready. The contrast between our solitary armored representative in the Hudson last Spring and this forthcoming array of eleven armored vessels, some of them of exceptional power, is very striking, and suggests how famous Secretary HERBERT'S administration is destined to be for the addition made to our naval strength during its progress.

The way in which our unarmored cruisers and gunboats are coming forward is equally noteworthy. Since Secretary HERBERT took charge of the Navy Department we find the *Detroit*, of 2,000 tons, and the *Machias*, of 1,050, added to the North Atlantic station, after having achieved remarkable successes in their respective speed trials. Very soon the *Montgomery*, a sister ship of the *Detroit*, is to have her trial in Long Island Sound, and will soon be followed by the *Marblehead*, the third of the same class. Both these vessels will promptly be put to routine service, as will also the gunboat *Castine*, a sister ship of the *Machias*, with her excellent speed record. Awaiting trial in their turn are two protected cruisers, the finest we have yet completed. One of them, the *Columbia*, of 7,350 tons, is guaranteed to make 21 knots, and is likely to reach 22, while only less remarkable in point of speed, and exceeding her in battery power, is the 5,500-ton *Olympia*, on the Pacific coast. And other fine protected cruisers are rapidly coming along. The *Cincinnati* and the *Raleigh*, of 3,000 tons each, building at Brooklyn and Norfolk, respectively, and likely to exceed 20 knots, are more than nine-tenths completed, and their trials are looked for about Jan. 1. Three months later the *Minneapolis*, a sister ship of the *Columbia*, is to be ready for her preliminary trip, and the Government will receive her by midsummer. At that time, also, the Dubuque Iron Works should have the torpedo boat *Ericsson* ready for trial.

Taking all these vessels together, armored and unarmored, the record of the first two years of Secretary HERBERT'S administration will be unexampled in its additions of new ships to the navy. It will have included no fewer than eleven armored vessels, some of them remarkable for their offensive and defensive strength, and a like number of protected cruisers and other vessels, some of them unsurpassed, if equaled, in their classes. Later will come our greatest battle ship, the *Iowa*, and our greatest armored cruiser, the *Brooklyn*, of about 11,200 and 9,150 tons, respectively, both of which will probably be ready for trial late in 1895 and for delivery in 1896. The three new 1,200-ton gunboats and the submarine boat complete, we believe, the list of construction thus far authorized, but undoubtedly Congress will add to it at the December session.

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

The past week has been wonderful for international contests in New-York. There have been going on during the week an international yachting match, an international cricket match, an international billiard match, and an international chess tournament.

The first is, of course, by far the most popular attraction. Although there are many more people who take an intelligent interest in billiards than who take an intelligent interest in yachting, a yacht race is one of the prettiest spectacles in the world even to the spectator who knows nothing about it. Moreover, the cricket match has been a match at a sport that has never really taken root in this country outside of Philadelphia and its suburbs, while the billiard match is at a phase of the game that went into innocuous desuetude among American players a full generation ago, and that is not likely to be revived either by the admirable and steady play which the English champion has shown in it or by the ingenious efforts of the American champion to circumvent it, as he had already successfully done in London and in Chicago.

In chess, of which the interest everywhere is limited and esoteric, the foreigners seem to be carrying away all the honors, and it would need the appearance of another PAUL MORPHY to convert into actual proficients the potential chess players of the United States.

EVIDENCE OF THEIR OWN EYES.

Investigators of Elmira Penitentiary Have a Look at the Cells.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The committee of the State Board of Charities which is investigating the administration of affairs at the Elmira Reformatory spent the entire day at the institution. One of the inmates, who on account of good behavior was allowed about the lower hall near the mess room at meal time, whispered to one of the gentlemen accompanying the committee that an evidence of the punishments practiced could be found on visiting the two "rest-cure" cells on the second tier.

Chairman Craig requested Mr. Rathbone to open those cells, and this was immediately done. In one was a young colored fellow who had been in there for two weeks on two meals a day. He had refused to obey the officers. In the other was a one-armed convict, who had been confined for several days for striking an officer. He said the officer had swung his coat in his face for being out of step, and he retaliated by striking him to the ground. Neither one of them had been otherwise punished.

The solitary cells were then visited. There were five inmates confined. The first one was a young fellow who had been there three days, on the charge of giving wood alcohol used for varnishing purposes to two other convicts, as he said.

The next man visited was standing up to the cell door with his wrists handcuffed to the bars of the door so as to raise his arms above his shoulders, with but six inches play. He had been in that position for ten hours. Men handcuffed in this manner are kept in that position from 7 o'clock in the morning until bedtime. Then they are handcuffed to the iron bars attached to the back walls of the cell directly above the mattresses which rest on the sheet-iron floor. This man was asked what he had done to cause his confinement there. He said he had refused to work. This conversation followed:

Mr. Craig—You understand you will be released when you promise to behave yourself?
Prisoner—Yes, Sir.
Mr. Craig—Why do you not promise?
Prisoner—The officer was here yesterday and asked me if I would behave myself if he released me, but I thought I would wait until Monday morning before giving in.

Mr. Rathbone to the prisoner—I want you to understand that you cannot transgress our rules just because this committee is here. You cannot be released at your own convenience, and you will not be allowed to leave here Monday morning even if you do promise to obey.

Mr. Craig seemed to approve the remarks of the Acting Superintendent, and told the prisoner that the committee did not come here to interfere in the management of the institution, but to investigate and suggest remedies for abuses. Of the three other men in the solitary cells, but one was handcuffed to the door. He had also refused to work. He complained of the absence of meat in the hash.

Chairman Craig expects to finish at the reformatory by Tuesday night.

IN MEMORY OF PARNELL.

A Grand Procession in Dublin in Honor of the Dead Irish Leader.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Memorial services in honor of Charles Stewart Parnell, who died two years ago last Friday, were held here to-day. Thousands came in excursion trains from all parts of the country. The procession started at 1:30 P. M. for Glasnevin Cemetery, where Parnell was buried. The column was so long that it required seventy minutes to pass a given point.

Conspicuous Irishmen on horseback rode at the head. Behind them came a wagon bearing a pyramid, which was covered with wreaths and designs in flowers. A floral harp was inscribed: "Sent With Love from the Irish of New-York." Many of the wreaths were sent by Parnell's relatives and Irishmen who sat in Parliament with him. Members of the National League and of many clubs and societies, Parnellite members of Parliament, and scores of men who worked with Parnell in and out of Parliament followed the wagon. Behind them in a closed carriage came the relatives of Parnell.

Delegations from Dublin political and trade societies, bands playing dirges, banner bearers, and visiting associations stretched from the carriage to the municipal authorities, who, clothed in all ther robes of office, rode at the head of the last division of the procession. The Cork delegates, who were next, followed a carriage wholly occupied by a huge wreath, which was sent by the Mayor of their city. The end of the column was made up of miscellaneous county and town delegates and excursionists, having some special claim to consideration on account of their association with Parnell in his work.

The procession passed around Parnell's grave, scattering over it loose flowers and wreaths. The column then turned back to the city. The streets of the city were crowded all the afternoon. Almost everybody wore ivy. There was no disorder at any time. The arrangements for the day were perfect, and the programme was carried out exactly.

Another "Scientific Exhibition."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Prize Fighter Horace M. Leeds departed this afternoon with his trainer, Dominick McCaffrey, for Coney Island, where, in the ring of the Coney Island Athletic Club, he will tomorrow night meet Prize Fighter Ernst. Leeds said he felt confident of winning the fight, or, in Coney Island Athletic Club parlance, the "scientific exhibition."

Treasurer of Choctaws Said to be "Short."

TUSHKA HOMMA, Indian Territory, Oct. 8.—Treasurer McCurtin of the Choctaw Nation made his report to the National Council yesterday. He is said to be short over $100,000, and, since reporting, has disappeared. He waited until nearly train time before turning over his accounts to his successor, W. W. Wilson.

A Gleason Nominee Declines.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 8.—Supervisor Theodore Koehler, who was nominated for member of Assembly from this city by the Gleason party, has declined to run. John W. Moore has been named to fill the vacancy on the ticket. Mr. Koehler will be renominated for the office he now holds.

THE PANTALOON OF THE SENATE

A REMINISCENCE OF THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

Senator Stewart's Experience as a "Promoter" in England—He Did Not Have Such a Poor Opinion of the "Wealthy Classes" Twenty-two Years Ago—How He Placed a Worked-Out Mine on the English Market—Hardly a Safe Man to Follow as a Financier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—To every child that has seen enough of the theatre to come to know the traditional Pantaloon at sight, the bewhiskered old gentleman who is always in a rage and always shaking his weather-beaten beard at Clown and Columbine, and constantly receiving the largest share of the pats from Harlequin's paddle, the appearance of the rather stupid and vicious old fellow provokes immediate laughter and excites no sympathy whatever. Pantaloon must always be in a bad temper, and he must always be up to mischief, and no one ever speaks of his whiskers as constituting a defense against the everlasting punishment to which he is subjected.

If he were at all funny, Senator Stewart of Nevada, the leader of the Republican and Democratic filibusters against the vote on the repeal bill, would more strikingly suggest Pantaloon. But while he is not a bit funny, he is always in a well-assumed temper, and he is never out of mischief. He has whiskers, long and silvery, after the most approved Pantaloon style, and he has a ruddy skin, which needs no "make-up" with pigments to afford a brilliant contrast with the silvery and silken whiskers. Like Pantaloon he is always about, lurking behind corners in an exposed attitude inviting the paddle of Harlequin, and springing into the arena after each application of the paddle as if there were some revivifying power in the weapon, or as if the application of it to convenient portions of his anatomy provoked cerebral activity by a sort of reflex action.

There never was much fun in Stewart. And when a man lacks humor, good manners, consideration for his kind, and regard for the reputation of the public men with whom he may be associated, he ought to be "powerful good" to redeem all the other shortcomings enumerated. To read one of Stewart's speeches about the "venal press" and the "hireling" managers of banks, his virtuous and excessive epithets against "monopolies," his diatribes against wealth, the casual observer, forgetting or not having learned his history, might hastily assume that he is really good, and that from his birth he has been a foster-brother in goodness to Little Eva. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, whom he also resembles, "How soon we are forgot."

There may be some gentlemen in England now advanced in years who read about Stewart and his virtuous assaults upon "wealth" and the "venal press" with ghastly smiles of derision. They know that Pantaloon is up to more of his mischief, and that in this guise he played pranks on them some twenty-two years ago. Pantaloon had a way, which he has not yet forgotten on the stage, of cribbing strings of sausages which he allowed to trail out of his capacious breeches pockets in a tell-tale way. But this Pantaloon of the Senate never by any chance allowed strings of sausages to get out of his pockets after he had seized them out of the baskets of temporarily amused bystanders. He was too quick for that, and the result seems to have been that the retributive paddling of the correcting Harlequin always fell upon Pantaloon's victims rather than upon the contriver of schemes that had not the first redeeming streak of humor in them.

In the early Spring of 1871 Stewart, then a Senator of the United States from "my" State of Nevada, became interested, as the counsel of James E. Lyon of Wisconsin, in the sale of the Emma Silver Mine, in Utah. Lyon claimed to own one-third of the mine, and Trenor W. Park and Henry H. Baxter bought one-half of the property for $375,000 and afterward one-sixteenth interest at the rate of $1,500,000 for the whole mine, subject to the claim in litigation of Lyon. There was a good deal of controversy about how the ownership should be adjusted, and Stewart, who was not overfriendly with Park, came to an understanding with the parties opposed to his client by which the mine was to be sold and Lyon was to have $500,000 for his share.

A few months later, or in August of 1871, Stewart put himself on paper in a letter to Lyon describing the terms of the arrangement, and telling him that "they have worked the mine up so in England by the ore they have sent and the manner of sending it, that I have no doubt of a sale from five to eight millions." He found that the English people who had seen this ore, said to have come from the Emma Mine, "were crazy about the mine." In the same letter, referring to the arrangement that had been made with the other litigants, Stewart declared that the agreement to sell was the best he could get. "The plan has this advantage," he added, "that we will not be fighting for a worked-out mine."

At this time Stewart was expecting to get one-fourth of all Lyon was to make out of the business afoot. In September he and Park went to England together, their unfriendliness adjusted. Rich ores from somewhere, but alleged to be from the Emma Mine, were constantly going to Europe. The shipments were never larger than just at the time Park and Stewart were approaching London with the plan to sell out this "worked-out" mine. There they soon met one Fisher, who was said to have done much business about the American Legation in a legal way, and who presently put the two American mine agents in communication with "promoters," the most important one being Albert Grant, who was a man of experience in "floating" new enterprises.

Stewart and Park were energetic, for in October it seemed that they had been able to get Minister Schenck to allow the use of his name as a Director. Mr. Park having advanced to him the stock necessary to enable him to act as Director, his connection with the plan for selling the "worked-out" mine being secured because his prominent official station would hasten the purchase of stock at a time when sales of mining properties were very slow in London. Grant & Co. were to have $500,000 for allowing the use of their names in the "promotion" of the scheme, and then the public were asked to consider the prospectus.

This prospectus set forth the value of the "worked-out" mine in such glowing colors, promising cash dividends at the rate of 1½ per cent. a month for twelve months, that on Nov. 16 it appeared that shares in excess of the number offered had been applied for. While the representations held out the idea that there were thousands of tons of ore ready to be shipped and resources already developed sufficient to pay dividends for two years at the rate of 18 per cent. a year, thus securing to the purchasers from all sources about 54 per cent. of the purchase money, the stock prices dropped from $160 to about $25 per share, and after dividends had been paid for thirteen months they ceased altogether. Then the resources disappeared, the mine was examined and said to have failed, and the bubble was plainly burst. There were angry people about looking for the lost links of sausages, and they quite naturally expected to see them hanging from Pantaloon's breeches.

All this business, with which Minister Schenck had unfortunately been mixed up, created a scandal at the time, and there was a Congressional investigation, in which the chief witnesses were Stewart, Park, Schenck, and Lyon, the client whom Stewart had undertaken to serve, but from whom he had managed to buy his interest, and secure whatever profit there was to be made by the manipulations of Park and Stewart. Stewart was not then prejudiced against men of large means or high standing as financiers. In order to induce Schenck to come in, he sent him on Nov. 3 a list of the Englishmen he had induced to enter the Emma Mine Directory. This is his description of them:

E. Bridges Willyams, Member of Parliament for Cornwall, banker and smelter; very wealthy and of high character.

E. Lee Pemberton, Member of Parliament for West Kent; large landed proprietor.

The Hon. John C. Stanley, heir to Lord Stanley of Alderley; very wealthy.

George Anderson, Member of Parliament for Glasgow, coppersmith; large wealth.

He had other names, and all were to be "of the standing of the foregoing names." It was all done to make an impression, and the disgusted stockholders soon knew how well the mischief of Pantaloon had been worked that time. There were side lights let in during the investigation which would have enabled the investors, if they could have known them sooner, to avoid the trap into which they fell. Lyon, Stewart's client, testified that when Stewart was trying in Utah to get possession of the mine for him, as against Park's claims, Stewart urged him to consent to consolidate his claim with a California company, as that company had a capital of $10,000,000, with a great many shares. "And he said," testified Lyon, "that I could get a large interest in these shares, and that there were shares enough to give all the witnesses and jurymen all around Salt Lake City all that was necessary."

Stewart indignantly denied this. But Pantaloon never confesses, even when the sausages drag on the ground behind him.

Stewart and Park had bad opinions of each other before they combined to work off the "worked-out" mine on the English people. Lyon declared that Stewart told him many a time that Park would swear to a lie, would steal the records of a court, would buy witnesses, or would do anything else just to carry his point, and that Lyon must not talk to him alone. Lyon told Stewart that "Mr. Park says hard things about you, too. He says that you buy Judges and juries, &c., at your discretion." Right after that Park and Stewart got together, and "knowing," as Lyon said, that the Emma Mine was "worked out," laid the plan for putting it on the English market. There does not seem to have been any doubt about that or about the conclusion reached by Stewart and Park that there was a much better use to put the mine to than to make it the basis of a lawsuit that would only turn over to them the undisputed title to a property that would not pay the costs of the litigation. And this was a scheme in which a Senator was engaged.

The late Senator Morton testified to some facts that indicated the willingness of Mr. Stewart's friend Park to use "the venal press" when he could find it. In his testimony he told how "Mr. Park had told me he had given Senator Stewart 2,500 shares of this stock to become a Director himself and to assist in getting Gen. Schenck's name on the board. He said that Mr. Stewart was very intimately acquainted with Gen. Schenck, and he was not, and that it was through Stewart's influence that Gen. Schenck was induced to join the board."

Then there came along Fisher, who was a sort of Harlequin in this play. Park told Morton that Fisher was a very valuable man. "What do you think I paid The Mining Journal for two articles recently published puffing this mine?" I (Morton) guessed nothing. Said he: "Fisher made the bargain, and he got it done for £500 and gave them a call on 250 shares of the stock at £50 the share." Of course, Pantaloon knew about this.

Further on in his testimony Morton told of the securing in England of a susceptible Director, Mr. Willyams, who was brought over here by Stewart, surrounded to keep him from "enemies" of the failing mine, and put through the motions of examining it, the result being a report intended to sustain the faith in the mine of the frightened stockholders who were not receiving any more dividends and wanted to know the reason why. When the shareholders complained that there was some sharp practice about £28,000 of alleged proceeds of silver-ore sales, the money for which had really been advanced by the vendors of the mine to quiet suspicion and alarm and pay dividends, they began to fear that they had been deceived in the purchase. "I said to Stewart," said Morton, "'You have tied these shares all up for nine months; how do you intend to satisfy the English share holders, when you know there is no ore in this mine to take out this Winter?' 'Oh,' said he, 'we can do that easily enough. It is a very snowy country out there, and we can tell them it storms so much in Winter that there is no necessity for taking out any more ore in Winter, because we can take out as much in the Summer as we can haul.'" And this was not long before the Emma Mine property, a part of which had been bought by Lyon for something like $350,

ALL THE WORLD REFLECTED

EVERY FIELD WELL COVERED IN SUNDAY'S TIMES.

No News of Any Interest Neglected—In Addition, Readers Were Provided with the Latest and Best in the Domains of Art, Science, Literature, Sports, Finance, Everything—Advertisements in All Lines to Satisfy Every Want—"Roll Call" of the Splendid Array.

Five cents is not much; yesterday's Times, which anybody could buy for that amount, most decidedly was, and in a score of ways.

There was no end, unless the word be used in an altogether unnecessarily strict sense, to the amount of information which The Sunday Times gave, some of it on topics very grave and important, some of it, very possibly, in regard to matters of more interest than weight, and the rest, no doubt, of a kind that depended for the explanation of its presence on individual points of view.

There was not a line in the paper, however, anywhere between the remarks made by R. H. Macy & Co. in the first column about Oriental rugs, to those made in the last one by railroad and steamship companies about their routes and time tables, that did not answer somebody's question, did not supply somebody with a needed fact, did not tell of an event in which somebody had a personal interest, or did not—and this is by no means the least praiseworthy field of newspaper activity—agreeably give to somebody rational amusement for a leisure hour or two—or ten, for that matter.

Nothing of any moment that had happened anywhere in the world during the preceding twenty-four hours failed to find a place in the twenty-four big pages, and as a Sunday paper, nowadays, is not exclusively a newspaper, but partakes in a measure of the nature of a magazine, articles of a distinctly litterary character were scattered here and there among the records of events. Even fiction was not excluded. The fiction and the news, fortunately, were kept apart. That is an invariable rule—in The Times.

To tell what the paper contained is like calling a roll, marvelously long, of men scattered all over the world. One of them, perhaps, answered with three lines; another contributed as many columns, but each had something of value. By no means all of it got into the paper. Sometimes one hears that such and such an article was "put in just to fill up." If the people who say it could only take part, just for once, in the almost deadly, certainly most laborious, struggle that occurs every night in a newspaper office to find room for the absolutely necessary things—"necessary," to be sure, having many meanings—they would never repeat that wretched phrase, left over from the days when news came by sailing ships, and probably not very true even then.

But to begin with the roll call:

First to respond was the voice of London, telling the horrors of the miners' strike, and in it that note of warning—common, nowadays, in books and newspapers alike, and possibly worth taking into consideration—that men as well as money have their rights.

Then the yachting people were heard. Their answer was loud and long and jubilant. Four columns on the first page and five on the next told how the Vigilant won, gaining thereby one-third of all the yachting glory there is, for two more such victories will leave none of it for anybody else for at least a year to come. And right here the wily Sozodont people had taken pains to put a picture of a sloop and some verses of nautical flavor, while near by Cowperthwait and Flint and Kelly made proffer of furniture.

Across the dividing line that separated this page from the next, athletics of track and crease were sung. One article told who won The Times's medals in the Metropolitan championships, and another described the woes suffered by Philadelphian cricketers at Australian hands. Beneath Bloomingdale's offers in the line of shoes, and to the left of a whole column devoted to descriptions of C. C. Shayne's new fur store on Forty-second Street, the young billiard players, put off, for a while, his lately-won laurels.

Editorial comment, advice, and warning left on the next page room for only a list of delegates chosen at Brooklyn primaries and some obituary sketches, the latter including one of Mrs. Lispenard Stewart.

Nominations and the platform adopted by the Massachusetts Republicans began the next page. A comedy in the box office of the Casino—possibly it had tragical elements for the participants—received deft description. Near by and not far away the beginning of the struggle against silver was announced from Washington.

Bismarck's pathetic home-going was described in a Berlin dispatch, Spain sent details of her medieval little war with modern Moors, the Wall Street man told of a dull week in his erratic canon, and the results of the Press Club Fair were set down in figures, all of which were impressive except those that gave the net profits at the fair.

Two pages crowded with short advertisements followed. They all look alike, and in each somebody expressed a want for something, but it is a bit mournful that so many more people seem to want work than workers. There is nothing sad, however, about the theatre announcements; they are as the optimistic hope and look re-adjectives. With those two forms of wealth one may indeed be hungry, but one can't well be unhappy.

Page 8, as usual, cried aloud with much big, black type. Daniell & Sons announced ribbons, and more ribbons, and more ribbons. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson were sure there were no duplicates among their newly-imported capes, B. Altman & Co. promised wonderful bargains in the same line, Ehrich Brothers offered another man's entire stock of dress goods, bought cheap, and to be sold cheap; Booss & Brother extolled their furs, and Sheppard Knapp & Co. talked carpets and curtains.

Below all this the Lucania's minute-clipping achievement was detailed, and the headline "Woman Chased by a Man" missed being, just by an indefinite article, one of the eternal verities.

So the first third ended. The second began with Hearn, two columns of him, in whose offers for the week boys' clothing was featured. R. J. Horner & Co. have acquired a bankrupt stock of furniture and announced that they don't propose to keep it long. Huggins & Selter spoke knowingly about glass, cut and engraved. Hilton, Hughes & Co. gave notice, in an artistic "ad.," of their Autumn opening. This page also contained a sarcastic arrowshot at Senator Morgan and a story of scenes in the lunch room where statesmen of his kind and of others go for sustenance, wet and dry.

Cornell's twenty-fifth birthday—how it was celebrated, what Mr. Depew said, and what Mr. Straus said, both very eloquent—began the next page. The second of a notable series of articles on "The Business Men of New-York" told the life of John Daniell, his memories, and his achievements. Political news from Jersey and Germany found place here, as did some good advice about the cut of coats offered by Arnheim.

"Commercial," as distinguished from "financial," news next had attention. Market reports of all kinds and from all the principal cities were given in the terse though not exciting language that is always their characteristic. To the unlettered it is Greeker than Greek, but it means meat and bread all the same. Private schools for boys and for girls, in town and out, and in numbers surprising in a land supposed to be one of public schools, took up much of this page with their advertisements. What they left went to the managers of excursions, who seemed to be devoting most of their energies to getting people to the yacht races.

Mostly Brooklyn was the next page. The crusade against the prize fight was kept up vigorously, with new names added to the list of those who are with The Times in this war against barbarism. The difficulties Maryland Republicans find in solving the negro problem to their satisfaction also found place on this page, as did a description of Connecticut's "rocking stones," of which, it seems, she has many—as well, no doubt, as a good many that roll and gather no moss. The advertisements included those of Wechsler & McNulty, Liebmann Brothers, and Journeay & Burnham, all progressive dealers in dry goods, with stocks, apparently, comparing well with their New-York competitors.

Leading the thirteenth page was a letter from Paris, whose signature, "L. K.," made certain that the new play which it criticised was worth talking about. The wonderful exhibition of grapes now on view at Chicago was described, the disturbed political condition of California received intelligent discussion, some facts, as distinguished from sensational fancies, about the Brazilian revolt were given, and the opening of Columbia College's new year helped to make the page a particularly varied and interesting one.

Real estate men, owners of houses and lands, had full possession of the next. First, their doings of the past week were reviewed, and then their advertisements told what they hoped to do during this one.

Stocks and bonds, their rises and falls, told in admirably constructed tables, with the daily special dispatch from London, preceded on the fifteenth page the advertisements of bankers, brokers, and trust companies, with two bank reports to fill the measure.

Another delightful story about the French delegates who have been looking for America and failed to find it, proved, like its two predecessors, to be a lesson in the art of interviewing. Following this was a description of the new ostensorium just given to St. Patrick's Cathedral by the League of the Sacred Heart. The doings of society had a prominent place on this page, while close by Le Boutillier Brothers discussed silks and satins and Deutsch & Co. talked of tailor-made gowns.

B. Altman & Co., not content with the advertisement already noted, had three more on the seventeenth page, one devoted to rugs from the East and two to the fabrics in which the fair be clothed. Below was a description of royal pleasure yachts, a queer story about a letter that was put in a basket of grapes, and resulted in a wedding; the tallest office building in the world was pictured, and the champion "lingerers" in the world, those of Lenox, received sympathetic attention.

Then came the always notable—always, that is, in The Times—page devoted to woman and her doings. "The Point of View" is a column without a rival in its field, being sensible as well as bright, and addressed to intelligent beings.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' the new Pinero play which the Kendals will present to America this evening, formed the feature, and a most interesting one, of the nineteenth page. The play's story was told at a length which shows "E. A. D." regards its production as something of an event in the dramatic world.

"The Week's Musical Topics" told what is to be done for the lovers of harmonic art in the days immediately at hand. On this page, too, a Chicago dispatch told of some grave charges made by the irrepressible Miss Sickles against the Indian Bureau.

Pictures of the Cabinet officers, with details of their daily work; pictures of Chicago's athletic club, with an enthusiastic Chicago man's descriptions of its glories, and a picture of a pig with two legs—by no means rare, pigs with two legs—made the twentieth page a lively one.

The twenty-first blushed a little, for it contained a big map of Brooklyn, as apportioned among its present evil rulers, but the text that accompanied the map was of a character to inspire the hope that the publication of such maps will not always be necessary. An article on Ohio politics had place in the last column.

Poems two, a pleasant short story, and the cream of foreign reviews and magazines filled the twenty-second page, and book reviews, all worth reading, began the next. With them was an admirable appreciation of Richard Henry Stoddard, written as the subject deserved, with art, with enthusiasm, thoughtfully, and thought-inspiring.

More pictures of Albany's new fountain, at which it seems the critics are at work, occupied the last page, though not the whole of it. Room was left for all the news about the National Guard, which has for years been an appreciated feature of The Sunday Times.

So the roll call ended. Everybody had responded "Adsum!"

HER FIT WAS A SUBTERFUGE.

When the Policeman Went for an Ambulance the Woman Recovered.

The Brooklyn police are looking for a clever young woman and several male accomplices who have carried on a successful swindling business for the past year and who outwitted one of their men Saturday night.

The woman called upon John White, a furniture dealer, of 176 Bridge Street last May, with a baby carriage, which she offered for sale.

"My baby has just died," she said, "and I have no use for the carriage."

Mr. White gave her $3 for the carriage. The next day a Mrs. Hayes told Mr. White the carriage had been stolen from her. She proved her ownership and it was returned to her.

The young woman called again upon Mr. White Saturday night and asked him to buy another baby carriage.

"My aunt's baby died last week," she said, "and she told me to sell the carriage."

Mr. White agreed to give her $1 for the carriage, and sent a clerk ostensibly for change, but really for a policeman. The clerk found Policeman Brennan. When the woman saw him she dropped to the floor and pretended to have a fit. Brennan ran to summon an ambulance, leaving White and the clerk in charge of the woman. A crowd gathered, and sympathy was aroused for the woman. Several men threatened to save her from arrest.

White and the clerk, thinking the crowd might steal goods, left their charge and guarded their store. Two men rushed into the store and carried the woman out, saying they would take her to a drug store. At the corner of Myrtle Avenue, she suddenly recovered, and sprang, with the men, into a wagon, and was driven rapidly away.

The police believe the trio are swindlers who have operated in South Brooklyn and the Eastern District.

SOCIALISTS HOTLY DENOUNCED.

The Trades Union Conference Calls Them Unprincipled and Unscrupulous.

The Socialist Labor Party, which has been trying to lead the workingmen of this city, was given a rebuke yesterday at the meeting of the Trades Union Conference at 257 East Tenth Street. In a discussion as to mass meetings, Henry Weismann remarked that at present it was not easy to hold one successfully unless it was of a political nature. At their Saturday mass meeting the Trades Union Conference had to contend with the entire Socialist Labor Party and its organs.

"The Socialists," he said, "made scurrilous remarks about our meeting, and tried to belittle our movement for the relief of the unemployed. If the Socialist Labor Party had done anything to relieve the distress that has existed among the unemployed, there might be some excuse for their hostility. But they have done nothing except abuse. They have vilified and misrepresented us.

"The Socialist Labor Party of New-York is the most contemptible treacherous, base, and malignant that ever disgraced this country. It is time for the workingmen of New-York to have their eyes opened to the tricks and knavery of the New-York Socialists. They do not want any harmony. I move a vote of censure on the Socialist organs of this city."

The motion was immediately seconded by half a dozen voices. One delegate declared that the Socialists were the most contemptible and most unprincipled political trickers in America, and their followers were worse than blind. The vote of censure was then passed almost unanimously.

A Missing Embezzler Found.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Almon B. Thomson, cashier of the Provident Savings Bank of this city, on July 13, 1886, after embezzling $63,000, for which he was to account the following day, robbed the safe of $13,000 and fled to Canada. Until last Friday he was as thoroughly lost to the public as though in his grave.

The missing man was found last Friday living in two back rooms of a shabby boarding house in New-York. Thomson, careworn and prematurely aged, is a bookkeeper on a meagre salary. His elder daughter is writing in an insurance office, while the younger is bedridden with a lingering illness, and the mother is an invalid.

Thomson's story of his wanderings and sufferings is pathetic. Luck deserted him from the moment he fled this city. There are no claims nor charges against him here, as everything was righted by his father. He says he will not return to St. Louis, where he was once on the top wave of the social world, but will plod on in New-York in his fight with poverty.

Coach Wrecked and Occupants Injured.

A steam motor on the Myrtle Avenue extension steam motor line, which runs from Ridgewood to Jamaica, ran into a coach, which was crossing the track, near Glendale, last evening. The coach was demolished, and three of its occupants were injured. Robert Porter of 651 Kent Avenue had his arm broken, John Simpson of 133 North Eighth Street received a scalp wound, and Charles Gusson of 79 North Eighth Street had his jaw broken. They were taken to the Bushwick station. Simpson and Gusson were sent to St. Catherine's Hospital. Porter was able to proceed home. The men were on their way home from a chowder party in Ridgewood.

"Boss" McLaughlin Held a Conference.

Hugh McLaughlin and several of his intimates held a conference last evening at his residence, on Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The results of Saturday's Democratic primaries and the county convention were carefully discussed. It is believed the city and county tickets were settled. Boody will undoubtedly be renominated, and so will Supervisor at Large Kinkel. The Shrievalty will probably go to Senator McCarren, though Daniel Ryan promises to make a fight in the convention, if necessary, to get it. "Boss" McLaughlin is opposed to him.

SURVEY WORK IN NEW-YORK.

The Year's Labors of the Geological Survey in This State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The United States Geological Survey has been doing some important work in New-York State this Summer. The thirteen parties which were sent from Washington are still in the field, but will soon close out their work.

The topographical parties have covered 4,000 square miles so far this year, and are expected to complete another thousand miles before they are called in. Their work will be placed on twenty-seven atlas sheets. This year's work has averaged that of other years. This year the Government parties have been aided by a State fund of $6,000, and much of the work has been for the use of the State Engineer. The territory covered by the surveying parties has been in the eastern, central, and western portions of the State. Parties have surveyed the territory along the Erie Canal, including Syracuse, Oneida, Rome, Utica, Rochester, and from the mouth of the Niagara River south to and including Buffalo. Other parties have been engaged on the Lake Champlain region from Cohoes to Whitehall.

For the benefit of the military people, work has been started in two places on the Canadian border, principally in the neighborhood of Sackett's Harbor. A survey has been made in the Lake Champlain region from the Canadian line to Rouse's Point, and south from Plattsburg to Crown Point. A start has also been made in the Adirondack region for the benefit of tourists, work being principally confined to the neighborhood of Mount Marcy, Lake Placid, and Old Forge. The work of previous seasons along the Hudson River from New-York to Albany has been continued this year, and the survey of the old thoroughfare between those cities has been completed by mapping from Poughkeepsie to Hudson. Two tourist resorts have been surveyed in the Catskill region, the neighborhood of Kaaterskill and Windom, and in the neighborhood of Ithaca, Elmira, and Watkin's Glen.

In anticipation of next year's work, primary triangulation has been carried on. The work has been between Buffalo and Dunkirk, north of Watertown and west of Rouse's Point, so as to continue the border survey, and in the Catskills near Kingston. It is thought that this preliminary work has prepared 7,000 square miles for the topographers.

Two parties have been specially engaged on work for the State in running out and marking disputed town and county lines in Essex, Clinton, and Franklin Counties. This will be the first time the outlines of these towns and counties have been accurately made, and their areas can be exactly determined. The work performed by the surveying parties in New-York will be very valuable when the maps have been completed. They will form an absolutely accurate basis for determining questions of boundary hereafter. They will prove of great value to people engaged in speculation and deals in real estate, as well as serving an invaluable purpose to railroad engineers. The ultimate value of these maps, which show not only the boundary lines but the contour of the surface, is unlimited.

UNITED PRESS IN THE WEST.

Its Services in Demand by All the Live Newspapers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The Herald to-day prints the following:

"It appears that since the extraordinary meeting of members of the Western Associated Press in this city last week some of their newspapers have been circulating misrepresentations concerning the news service and the business policy of the United Press with its own members. The allegation that its object is to get control of the business and then raise prices is of course ridiculous.

"It is well known that its policy from the first has been to lower rates and to adjust its charges to meet, as far as possible, the views of its members and its clients. The evident object of these articles is to cast discredit upon an established organization, whose news reports and business methods are so satisfactory to its members and clients that the Western Associated Press is fast losing the confidence and support of its own newspapers.

"At the recent meeting an attempt was made to compel Western Associated Press members, who last also business relations with the United Press, to sever all connection with the United Press, and in order to give force to this command these false statements have been circulated. But the truth is that the United Press reports are now being furnished to leading newspapers on telegraphic circuits extending from Maine to California and from the far Northwest and British Columbia down to New-Orleans. The news service is quick, comprehensive, and reliable, and goes to all of the established daily newspapers in the six New-England States, to all in the City and State of New-York, to all in the State of New-Jersey, to all in Philadelphia and in the State of Pennsylvania east of the Allegheny, to all in Baltimore and Washington, to all in the Southern States from Virginia to New-Orleans, and to all in the Western States that are not bound by their connection with the Western Associated Press.

"Under the pressure put upon them at the meeting above referred to, a few of the Western members of the United Press failed to stand firm, and a severance of their relations with it, and the result has been that the valuable franchise rights which they have forfeited thereby have been captured by rival newspapers that had been without an adequate news service. Instead of injuring the United Press, however, this autocratic action of the Western managers has hurt their own members and strengthened the United Press by the acquisition of new clients.

"The practical advantage to the newspapers of the business methods of the United Press is to furnish them with superior news reports at the lowest practicable price. In some localities, notably in the East, the cost of service has already been reduced, and the same principle is being applied to other places. In the West the service is offered to the old Western Associated Press newspapers on terms that are absolutely fair and in many cases less than the cost of their present service, and the terms agreed upon may be secured by time contracts. In view of the fact that the news service of the United Press is more complete than any that could possibly be secured from any other source, applications for it are being received from various quarters.

"Contrary to the expectations of the Western Associated Press managers, the effect of their recent denunciation has been to boom the business and increase the revenues of the United Press."

HIS SERMON WAS TOO PERSONAL.

Pastor Hutchinson of Freeport, L. I., Has Tendered His Resignation.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 8.—The trouble in the Presbyterian Church, which started through a sermon on "The Tongue" preached by the pastor, the Rev. John Hutchinson, has resulted in the latter's resignation. The pastor, in his letter to the church Trustees, says he believes his departure will prove a means of advancing the cause of religion in the village.

The sermon was inspired, it is said, by the gossip of members of the church sewing society concerning the domestic habits of the pastor's wife. The sermon was pointed, and several leading members of the congregation betrayed their guilt by immediately showing their resentment to the pastor's remarks. They withdrew their support and induced a number of others to do likewise.

A majority of the congregation, however, remained faithful to their outspoken pastor. Finding there was no prospect of healing the breach, the clergyman concluded he had better seek another field of labor, and, upon receiving a call from the Presbyterian Church at Arlington, N. J., he wrote his resignation. His pastorate here ends Nov. 15.

What Was the Matter with This Ship?

According to a statement made by Capt. Holman of the British steamship Glenvech, which yesterday arrived from Hamburg, the Norwegian steamship Thorngaard has met some sort of accident on the high seas. The Thorngaard was sighted by the Glenvech on Sept. 21, twenty miles northeast of the Hebrides. Flags which had the appearance of being distress signals were flying from the vessel. The course of the Glenvech was altered, and as the vessel drew near the Norwegian Capt. Holman signaled to inquire whether assistance was needed. No reply was made. The Glenvech was then steered within hailing distance. The crew of the Norwegian was observed to be busily engaged in throwing cargo overboard, but Capt. Holman failed to get any reply to his hail. Seeing that the vessel was in no immediate need of assistance, the British commander proceeded upon his course. He was very curious to know what it all meant, but had to sail away with his curiosity unsatisfied.

Shot at the Burglars Through a Door.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 8.—Two burglars gained entrance to the residence of Charles D. Ingersoll, a rich lawyer, early yesterday morning. They got in through an open transom. Watchmen Doherty and Schmidt were on guard in the dining room. They had the door leading from the hall locked. When the thieves tried to pick the lock the watchmen fired at them through the door. The burglars escaped, leaving their tools. Robberies have become so frequent in this section that several residents have combined and offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the thieves.

New Church in Morris Park.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 8.—Bishop McDonnell dedicated a new church at Morris Park this morning. The church is known as St. Benedict Labre's. It is the only church of that name in this country, and is the first to be established in the Brooklyn diocese by Bishop McDonnell. The pastor of the church is the Rev. William Maguire.

A STRUGGLE OF ENDURANCE

THAT IS WHAT THE REPEAL FIGHT IS COMING TO.

The Senate to Begin Its Continuous Session Wednesday Night, If the Friends of Repeal Are Strong Enough to Force It—Administration Men As Well Able to Stand the Strain as the Friends of Silver—No Doubt of the Triumph of Repeal Unless Pledged Votes Are Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Three days more, and the country will be looking upon a spectacle in the Senate Chamber in which physical endurance seems likely to play an important part. Eight weeks of debate having proved ineffectual in deciding the question of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, the Senate will, beginning Wednesday night at 6 o'clock, attempt to settle it according to methods which smack more of the athletic arena than of the "greatest deliberative body in the world," as its members are fond of styling it.

The programme contemplates a continuous session until a vote is obtained. The silver Senators persist in the declaration that they will be able to prolong the sitting until the friends of repeal are forced to capitulate through sheer weariness. A large proportion of the repeal Senators insist that they are in as good physical condition as their opponents, and they propose to keep up the fight until they win.

Now that the struggle has practically resolved itself into one of endurance, it is but natural that the people who have kept close watch on the situation should compare the two sides, much as spectators at a football match "size up" the competing teams. Notwithstanding all that has been asserted by the silver men, the Senators who are rated as for repeal are, with one or two exceptions, just as able to stand the strain of all night sessions as their competitors. Senator Sherman would doubtless find it irksome to stand a continued siege. Senator Hoar, whose will is all that could be desired in this matter, is not as well equipped for rough-and-tumble work of the kind in fight as he used to do.

Senator Morrill is not to be considered at all. He left Washington some time ago on account of his health, and will not be able to participate in the final struggle. Senator Palmer has been classed as among the noncombatants by the silver men, but notwithstanding his seventy-six years he has lately shown himself to be one of the strongest friends of repeal, and his friends say without hesitation that he will be found answering to his name on every roll call, no matter how protracted the session may be.

Mr. Voorhees, who is the nominal leader of the repeal movement, is not in the enjoyment of rugged health, and there is reason to believe that he would suffer most from the strain. There are no other Senators who have been classed for repeal who are not, so far as appearances go, just as able to endure the discomforts incident to a continuous session as the men who compose the opposition.

There are a number of aged men on the side of silver. It is said by the leaders of the opposition that they will not require all of their men to be present, and will not make any motions to adjourn, but will have a man ready to speak whenever there is a quorum present. Mr. Stewart, whose powers of endurance are rated very high by his associates, will undoubtedly do most of the talking when the struggle is fairly begun. It is the idea of the silver leaders that most of their supporters can be resting while their opponents are obliged to remain in the chamber all of the time.

In view of the disposition of a number of the repeal Senators to force a vote according to the plan outlined in The New-York Times a few days ago, which is declared to be perfectly feasible, it is not likely that the silver men will dare release any of their members from attendance the first night at least. A session of twenty-four hours, with both sides fully represented, would tend to even matters so far as fatigue is concerned. It is probably the policy of the repeal leaders—certainly it should be—to keep the friends of silver in a state of anxiety.

Nobody who examines the situation carefully can avoid the conclusion that the repeal men have it in their power to secure victory if they will. We can surely win if all the men who have promised to vote for repeal do their duty," said a Republican Senator to-night who has been prominent in the movement to pass the Voorhees bill. "So far as I am concerned, I shall go to the Senate chamber Wednesday prepared to stay a week, or a month if necessary, to pass the bill. I regard this as my duty. I would be unmindful of my pledges to my constituents if I took any other course. From what I have learned to-day, I am confident that many other Republicans feel exactly as I do.

"With a few exceptions, I expect to see the Republicans standing for unconditional repeal. I have already pointed out to you the advantage to the Republicans in following this course. It is plain to me that if the silver men succeed in bringing about a compromise it will be the result of treachery on the part of Senators who have permitted themselves to be classed among the friends of repeal. I do not see how any Senator can expect to play double in this fight and not be detected. It seems to me that there never was a more unpromising field for such a performance."

This Senator is entirely correct in pointing out the difficulties which lie in the way of those who may be contemplating a surrender. The country is now well informed regarding the personnel of the two forces in the Senate. If there are any Senatore who are playing at double purposes, they are sure to be found out. Every man's true position is certain to be known before the contest ends.

The advocacy of the country for repeal has been demonstrated in correspondence with Senators and in public resolutions designed to govern their actions. Every day in the last week pressure has been brought to bear from all quarters. Senators who have declared in favor of repeal say that the people they represented were in opposition to the Voorhees bill have been shown to be entirely wrong. The country at large desires immediate repeal, and is heartily in favor of the programme which Mr. Voorhees will inaugurate Wednesday. It wants that programme to succeed, and it will not fail, sooner or later, to bring to a reckoning the men who, according to the stories of compromise now going the rounds, may be prepared to defeat it after striving to create the impression that they are acting in perfect good faith.

There has been more talk of a compromise to-day, but it cannot be traced to men who have pronounced for repeal. It comes from the old sources, and is no more reliable than that which has preceded it. A story was circulated to-night that the Democratic Senators had held a caucus to-day to map out a plan of action, in the event that the continuous session failed to produce the result sought by Mr. Voorhees. No such meeting was held. The report was in line with others set afloat in the last week for the purpose of creating a feeling of insecurity among the repeal Senators.

Since the notice was given by Mr. Voorhees of his intention to ask the Senate on Wednesday night to remain in continuous session, the silver men have sought to convey the impression that he is disposed to cut off "legitimate" debate, and cite the fact that neither Mr. Cockrell of Missouri nor Mr. Jones of Nevada has yet addressed the Senate. This is true, but the fault lies with these gentlemen and the silver leaders. But for the mouthings of the tiresome Stewart and the long speeches of Mr. Teller and one or two others who have spoken repeatedly, both these Senators might have made their speeches long before this. There is nothing to prevent them from speaking before Wednesday.

It is understood that Mr. Teller proposes to speak again. Mr. McPherson of New-Jersey, who has indicated his intention to address the Senate to-morrow, would give much satisfaction to the repeal leaders if he would forego speaking. Nothing can be said in support of repeal which has not already been said, and time is very valuable just now.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the New-York banker, has been in Washington to-day. He had a talk with Mr. Carlisle this afternoon, and departed for New-York to-night. His visit has caused some of the anti-repeal men who heard of it to repeat the old story, which has been repeatedly denied by Mr. Carlisle, that the Secretary of the Treasury is arranging a form of compromise to be submitted when it becomes apparent that unconditional repeal cannot be effected.

Kentucky Misrepresented by Blackburn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—Leading business men are arranging for a meting to be held this week to protest against Senator Blackburn's statement that the sentiment in Kentucky is against the repeal of the Sherman law. The sentiment in this city is almost universal for repeal.

Expects a Vote on Repeal This Week.

United States Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said yesterday that he expected a vote would be reached on the silver question before the end of this week. "We have enough votes for the repeal," said he, "if we can only get to the voting."

REPUBLICAN RUMPUS IN BUFFALO.

Curious Squabble Over Selection of a Candidate for the Assembly.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—The Fourth Assembly District of Erie County is the only Republican one in the city. When Mr. Sheehan redistricted the city, a year or so ago, he bunched all the Republican wards together, and thus got rid of a lot of work during campaigns.

Last year this district was represented by Edward Gallagher, who has been in the Assembly from Buffalo for twelve or thirteen years, in three installments. Formerly he was a good Republican, but of late he has come under the blight of Sheehan's influence, and the last three sessions he has been more valuable to the Lieutenant Governor than a straightout Democrat would be.

Gallagher betrayed his constituents so flagrantly last year that the decent Republicans of the whole district are up in arms against him. He has some strength, however, and has already secured some support. There are four other candidates for the Republican nomination. It was suggested last week that the County Committee pick one of these for a candidate, and the four pledged themselves to abide by the committee's selection.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee took the matter in hand. A session was held last Thursday, and after four hours of continuous wrangling, the committee left for Syracuse without having arrived at a decision. The candidates were anxiously waiting for the decision in the committee rooms, and they were told that a decision would be reached on the way to Syracuse and telegraphed to Buffalo.

The candidates waited all night and no telegram came. The members of the committee got back from Syracuse on Saturday and again went into session. The four candidates were summoned to appear before them. They came, thinking that one of their number had been selected.

E. C. Knight was called before the committee, and it told him that, as he held a city office (Commissioner of Deeds) he was ineligible. He submitted without protest.

Omer B. McNamara was next called in. He was told that, as he was a Roman Catholic, it would be folly for him to attempt to run. He stepped aside.

George B. Munro was next called in. He was told that he couldn't run, but no reason was given him. He said that he would make a fight.

John B. Jordon was then called in. He was told that he could not run, but no reason was given. He said that he, too, would fight.

Then the committee said that Charles J. North had been decided upon as a good candidate. Nobody knew who Mr. North was. Nobody had even heard of him. The committee called in several district committeemen of the five wards in the Fourth District. The delegates for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-third Wards kicked over the traces and refused to be handled by the committee, maintaining their privilege of selecting their own candidate.

The upshot of the matter is that there will be a big fight and a lot of soreheads in the district. Gallagher will either get the nomination in the convention or will run independently, and he will be supported by the friends of Sheehan. There will be an independent Democratic candidate nominated by the Cleveland Democrats. It is more than likely that Gallagher will win. That is what Mr. Sheehan wants, and the Republican County Committee is playing into his hands as if its members had been hypnotized.

Candidates in New-York State.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—The Democrats of Orleans County held their adjourned county convention on Saturday and nominated the following ticket: For member of Assembly—Harry O. Jones, Holly; County Treasurer—George S. Hutchinson, Gaines; Superintendent of Poor—Horace B. Hobbs, Carlton; School Commissioner—Mrs. Hannah L. McChesney, Albion; Justice of Sessions—John Millard, Clarendon; Coroner—Dr. Clark, Kendall. A strong fight was made in the convention on the nomination for School Commissioner, and some of the delegates being in favor of indorsing Edward Passon, the independent Republican candidate. Mrs. McChesney is the preceptress of the Albion High School and is very popular.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 8.—A. J. Quackenbush has sent a letter to the Democratic County Committee declining his unanimous nomination for the Assembly. The letter of declination has been referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Train Wrecks an Electric Car.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The "Cleveland vestibule" express, running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, scruck a Main Street electric car to-day at the Big Four crossing near Elmwood. It cut the car in half and killed one person and injured six others.

DEAD.

CASE, LOUIS, motorman.

INJURED.

BURCH, A. H. badly bruised and shocked.
GLASGOW, GEORGE, seriously hurt.
GLASGOW, Mrs. GEORGE, dangerously injured.
HOFFMAN, HARRY, bruised and shocked.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. HARRY, badly bruised.
HOFFMAN, ——, little child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoffman, bruised.

Several other persons were more or less scratched and cut by broken glass. The watchman at the crossing failed to signal the electric car. It is alleged that he was drunk.

Dedicated Sixty Years Ago.

The sixtieth anniversary of the dedication of St. Nicholas Church, at 125 Second Street, was celebrated yesterday.

The services consisted of a solemn pontifical mass, which was celebrated in the morning, and vespers in the evening. The celebrant of the mass was the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., Bishop of Ogdensburg, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Datzaner, Deacon, the Rev. John De Krum, Sub-Deacon, the Rev. A. Lammel, Arch-Deacon, and the Rev. James S. Mechler, Master of Ceremonies.

Archbishop Corrigan was present in the sanctuary during the celebration of the mass. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. B. Schivemayer, of the Church of the Assumption.

The Military Tournament.

A special performance of the English Military Tournament will be given at Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock, when, in addition to the usual programme, Mr. Kennedy, the champion strong man of the world, will appear and execute some unrivaled feats of strength. By arrangement with the Directors of the Garden and the Tournament Company, the receipts will be given to the non-commissioned officers, band, and men of the brigade. The Sons of St. George and other English societies will be present, and a large house is assured for the last exhibition by the British soldiers before they embark for London on Wednesday next.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island is at the Brunswick.

—Count Jean de Kergorlay of France is at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Cyrus Bussey of Washington, D. C., is at the Murray Hill.

—Prof. F. Reuleaux of Berlin is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge Le Baron B. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Albemarle.

—Congressman William H. Hatch of Missouri and Baron von Oettingen of Berlin are at the Hoffman.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 8.—The Norwich Shook and Lumber Company's steam mill at Norwich, Vt., was burned early this morning. The building was 200 feet long, and had just been completed. It was equipped with new machinery of the highest grade, all of which and considerable manufactured stock were lost. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The loss will be upward of $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

JORDAN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The large tobacco warehouse owned by Jackson & Warner, together with about 500 cases of tobacco, most of which was the property of Charles F. Wahlig's Sons of New-York, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $30,000.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Superintendent Byrnes, who received a gash in the head as the result of a fall at his home last Wednesday, returned to Police Headquarters yesterday. The stitches have been removed from the cut. Mr. Byrnes issued orders to the Captains yesterday regarding police details for to-morrow at the registration places.

—Two cases of smallpox were reported by the police yesterday. They were Bukie Zimmerman, sixteen years old, of 104 Hester Street, and John Genova, thirteen months old, of 85 Mulberry Street. They were removed to North Brother Island.

$18 Excursions to the Columbian Exposition.

Pennsylvania Railroad Wednesday, Oct. 11. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Alleghany Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9:00 A. M. Other dates Oct 17 and 21.—4ds.

BETTER TIMES IN CHICAGO.

Banks Gaining in Deposits and Reserves—Low Rate for Loans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Last week the Controller of the Currency called for a statement of the banks. The Chicago bank statements showed a remarkable increase in the amounts of deposits and reserves over the last statement, which was made July 12.

In July the country was panic-stricken, and tremendous losses in deposits and loans were reported in this city as everywhere else. Since then the situation has improved rapidly. Deposits have grown to nearly their old proportions, while bank reserves are larger than they were before the depression. Some of the banks now hold reserves equal to 50 per cent. of their liabilities.

The reason given for this condition of affairs is that there is not the same demand for loans as prevailed before the panic. Business men are inclined to "lie low" for a while. They do not feel like making extensions nor like embarking in new enterprises just at present. Consequently money is piling up in the banks.

The rate for loans has also weakened, and it is now possible to secure accommodations at 6 per cent. on good paper, although a large amount of business is still being done at 7 per cent., which has been the rate all Summer, though there were, of course, not many transactions at that figure during the extreme depression. The banks voluntarily reduced the rate to 6 per cent. to good borrowers in order to get their money out at interest.

There has been considerable activity in railroad stocks lately. The declines in several of these securities have been marked. Alley Elevated led in the decline. This was due to a statement made by the company, following the distribution among its stockholders by the Chicago City Railway, the cable road, of a large block of elevated railroad stock held by it. The statement showed that the $7,500,000 stock could only be made to pay 1 6-10 per cent. interest this year, even with the large World's Fair business and not taking into consideration any expense for wear and tear of road. Financiers figured it out that if the stock could not pay this year it certainly could not next year. The stock fell to 39 and 40, which was quite a drop from 85, at which it sold last Spring.

Lake Street Elevated stock went down two or three points because of quo warranto proceedings brought by the State's Attorney, it is said, at the instigation of the Yerkes surface lines, to prove that the road was being illegally constructed. Investors were not badly frightened by the court proceedings. The Lake Street Elevated Railroad officials say that the line would have been in operation for four and one-half miles by Nov. 1, and that the quo warranto proceedings were brought to prevent this.

There was also great activity in West Chicago Cable stock, which fell 10 points on the issue of $1,000,000 stock, with which to acquire the tunnel, which was built by a separate company. This issue of stock takes up the floating indebtedness of the company.

LOYAL TRIBUTE TO PARNELL.

**His Death Commemorated by a Meeting

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A WEEK OF GREAT DULLNESS IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Yacht Racing as a Rival Attraction—The Twist in Lackawanna—The Course of Foreign Exchange—Progress Shown in the Statement of the Associated Banks—Reserves Twenty-eight and a Half Millions Above Legal Requirements—Reducing the Loan Certificate Issue.

NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 9—A. M.

It has been a long time since the stock market had six days of greater dullness than last week's record showed. On Thursday and Saturday yachting proved an attraction strong enough to take many traders from Wall Street, but whether they were in the city or down the bay seemed to make very little difference so far as the market's activity was concerned. Early in the week the general tendency was toward lower prices, but toward the close the tone was firmer. Net changes were pretty fairly divided between gains and losses.

Almost the only incident of notable interest was a twist in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Trading in this stock on Thursday amounted to 200 shares. The next day the business ran up to over 13,800 shares and there was a 10-point jump in the price. With the manipulation came a choice collection of reports about the company's policy and management, which failed to be repeated on Saturday, when the stock fell back to the usual state of dullness. The advance in the stock for the week was 4⅝.

Among other stocks which made gains were American Tobacco preferred, which was up 4⅝, Chicago Gas, 2½; Delaware and Hudson, 2⅝; Whisky, 2¼; General Electric, 8; New-Jersey Central, 3, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, 4¾. Reading developed a good deal of activity, and advanced 3⅝. Sugar preferred lost 1½; Big Four, 2; Edison Electric Illuminating, 4; Louisville and Nashville, 2; Manhattan, 1¼; Cordage, second assessment paid, 3⅜; Cordage, preferred, assessment paid, 5, and New-York and Northern preferred and Union Pacific, each 1¾.

Foreign exchange was generally easier, and on Wednesday there was even talk of gold imports. There was little change in conditions in the money market. On Thursday the Bank of England reduced its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The weekly bank statement, issued on Saturday, showed an increase of over $4,500,000 in the reserve. The banks now have over $28,500,000 above the legal requirements. Their deposits increased over $9,200,000, and for the first time in a good many months are now above the loans. Specie increased $3,586,500, legal tenders $3,225,600, and circulation $544,400. The New-York Clearing House loan certificate issue has been reduced to $19,150,000, while the Boston banks now have outstanding only $1,005,000.

The bond market was dull all through the week. Changes in price were irregular, but the advances somewhat exceeded the declines.

News from Washington had less effect upon the market than in the previous week, although in some of the Industrials rumors of Congressional action had some influence upon prices.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for stocks for the week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 9, 1893.
Adams Express	140	140	148
American Cotton Oil	35	34	45½
American Cotton Oil pf.	70	69	82½
*American sugar Refining	90½	89¾	99
*American sugar Refining pf.	97	96	102
American Telegraph & Cable	83	83	86
*American Tobacco	82¼	79	118
American Tobacco pf.	93	93	109¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	20¼	18⅞	38¼
Atlantic & Pacific	2¼	2¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio	69	68¼	92½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	25¾	25	57¾
Canada Southern	47	46	57¾
Canadian Pacific	75½	75¼	..
Central Pacific	20	20	29¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¼	23⅝
Chicago Gas	80¾	80¾	85½
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅜	98¼	114⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	138	138	142¾
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	83⅝	81½	98⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis	35	33	65
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	60¾	58⅝	78
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	114⅝	114⅜	127⅞
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	65½	63⅝	80⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	10	10	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8¾	8	20¼
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	20¼	19¼	29¾
Consolidated Gas	130⅜	129⅞	116
Delaware & Hudson	122¼	119	135
Delaware, Lack. & West	157	146¾	158¾
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	9¼	17
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	29¾	29¾	50¾
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	28⅝	28⅝	59⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	92	92	103¾
General Electric	44⅜	40¾	113⅝
Illinois Central	93	93	98
Iowa Central	7¾	7¼	11⅜
Iowa Central pf.	21	21	38¾
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	12	12	..
Laclede Gas	15	15	28⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	60½	60½	69¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68¾	67	77¾
Lake Shore	129	127¾	131¾
Long Island	93¾	92¾	106
Louisville & Nashville	51¾	49⅛	68
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	15	14¾	28⅞
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	5	5	23¾
Manhattan Beach	4	4	..
Manhattan Consolidated	127	124¾	132⅜
Michigan Central	92	92	108⅞
Minneapolis & St. Louis, x. r.	10¾	10¾	17⅞
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., x. r.	29	28	47¾
Missouri Pacific	25	23	61¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20	19¾	26¾
National Cordage, 2d as. pd.	26¾	20¼	..
National Cordage pf., as. pd.	50	50	..
*National Lead	27¾	26	44¾
*National Lead pf.	74	71	94¾
National Linseed Oil	17¾	17¾	34
New-Jersey Central	111	106	132
New-York Central	102⅜	101	109¾
New-York & New-England	39¾	37⅞	44¾
New-York & New-Haven	191	191	249¾
New-York & Northern	5¾	5	..
New-York & Northern 1pf.	12¾	10	..
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	14¾	13⅝	25¾
New-York, Sus. & W., new	14	14	..
New-York, S. & W. pf., new	43¾	43	..
North American	5¾	5	12⅝
Northern Pacific	7⅜	6⅝	18¾
Northern Pacific pf.	21¾	21⅛	50¾
Ontario & Western	15⅝	14⅜	19¾
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9	7	23¼
Pacific Mail	15¾	14⅜	31⅝
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	7¾	7½	18¾
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	16¾	37¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	167	167	195¾
Rich. & W. Pt. Ter. 1st. pd.	1¾	1¾	..
Rich. & W. Pt. Ter. 2d pd.	3¾	3¾	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	108	108	112½
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	43⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	35	33¾	52¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	107	106¾	114
Silver Bullion Certificates	75	73⅞	84⅞
Southern Pacific	19¼	18¼	37⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18¾	14⅝	37
Texas Pacific	6¾	6¼	12⅝
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	9	9	13⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central	31	31	45
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	8¾	7¾	27⅞
Union Pacific	20⅝	18	39⅞
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	6¾	6	15⅞
United States Rubber	32	30	..
Wabash	7	7	11¾
Wabash pf.	15¾	15¼	24¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¼	80⅝	98¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	47¾	42¾	69⅞
Wisconsin Central	5¾	5¾	15¾

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market showed little change in the course of the week. Call loans were made at 2@4 ℘ cent.

Time money was not active. The supply was fair, but the demand was not particularly heavy. The ruling rate was 6 ℘ cent., but there was a tendency to shade it on short time loans on choice collateral.

Mercantile paper continued in large supply, but the demand was limited and the business done was light. Rates ranged from 6½ ℘ cent. for indorsements up to 10 ℘ cent. for good paper.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £801,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 45.52, against 54.23 in the previous week. The bank's discount rate was reduced to 3 ℘ cent. The Bank of France showed an increase of 11,400,000f in gold and 1,650,000f in silver.

The New-York Clearing House has now outstanding $19,150,000 in loan certificates. The Boston Clearing House has outstanding $1,005,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $4,508,225. The banks now hold $28,628,725 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $847,400, an increase in specie of $3,586,500, an increase in legal tenders of $3,225,600, an increase in deposits of $9,215,500, and an increase in circulation of $544,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 7, '93.	Sept. 30, '93.	Oct. 8, '92.
Loans	$393,341,800	$392,494,400	$468,298,100
Specie	84,372,700	80,786,200	71,907,000
Legal tenders	44,305,000	41,079,400	48,134,500
Deposits	400,195,000	390,980,400	472,419,700
Circulation	14,940,000	14,395,600	5,576,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Oct. 7, '93.	Sept. 30, '93.	Oct. 8, '92.
Specie	$84,372,700	$80,786,200	$71,907,000
Legal tenders	44,305,000	41,079,400	48,134,500
Total reserve	$128,677,700	$121,865,600	$120,041,500
Reserve required against deposits	100,048,975	97,745,100	118,104,925
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$28,628,725	$24,120,500	$1,936,575

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$1,936,575	1889	*$1,668,050
1891	6,639,475	1888	11,417,500
1890	3,155,225	1887	8,112,750

*Deficit.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weaker toward the end of the week. The demand was lighter and cotton bills were in fair supply. Posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.84 for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅜@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@ $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Philadelphia—50c. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. Boston—12½@20c. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Oct. 7	$514,214,227
Balance for the week ending Oct. 7	36,672,424
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 30	420,624,600
Balance for the week ending Sept. 30	24,800,399
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 23	411,966,654
Balance for the week ending Sept. 23	28,221,319
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 16	445,662,846
Balance for the week ending Sept. 16	22,974,306
*Clearings for the week ending Sept. 9	396,786,187
*Balance for the week ending Sept. 9	29,947,122
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 2	406,937,064
Balance for the week ending Sept. 2	27,203,314

*Five days.

SILVER STATISTICS.

There were no transactions in silver bullion certificates on Saturday. The quotation was 73½o bid, 74c asked.

Bar silver sold at 73⅞o ℘ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 58½c.

In London bar silver sold at 33⅞d ℘ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 165,162 ounces; certificates outstanding, 164.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£26,765,993	.....
Oct. 6, 1892	26,890,110	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£67,846,280	£50,960,881
Oct. 6, 1892	67,050,000	51,507,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£29,512,500	£9,837,500
Oct. 6, 1892	32,623,500	10,874,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£10,661,000	£16,260,000
Oct. 6, 1892	10,730,000	16,922,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£2,369,000	£6,935,000
Oct. 6, 1892	3,166,000	7,385,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£2,637,333	£1,318,667
Oct. 6, 1892	3,046,000	1,523,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 5, 1893	£7,017,000	£6,343,000
Oct. 6, 1893	7,611,000	5,116,000
Total last week	£147,709,106	£91,644,751
Corresponding week '92	151,106,610	93,327,500
W'k end'g Sept. 28, '93	149,900,844	91,696,032
Corresp'd'g week '92	152,146,695	93,563,751

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,978,461
Corresponding week last year	13,970,527
Since Jan. 1, 1893	443,543,803
Corresponding period last year	439,815,418

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,606,377
Corresponding week last year	8,483,542
Since Jan. 1, 1893	280,842,407
Corresponding period last year	291,490,728

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$57,422
Corresponding week last year	610,924
Since Jan. 1, 1893	59,981,165
Corresponding period last year	9,141,108

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$521,276
Corresponding week last year	240,059
Since Jan. 1, 1893	94,613,913
Corresponding period last year	75,590,709

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco pf.	4⅜	Illinois Central	2
Baltimore & Ohio	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¾
Chicago Gas	2½	Michigan Central	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	3⅜	N. J. Central	5
Consolidated Gas	1¼	Phil. & Reading	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2⅝	Rome, W. & O.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	4⅝	St. P. & Duluth	2½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1
Dist. & C. F.	2¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	4⅜
General Electric	8		

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd.	3⅝
Atch., T. & S. Fe	1	Nat. Cord. pf., as. pd.	5
Buff., R. & P.	1	National Lead	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	N. Y. & New H. & H.	1¼
Edison El. Ill.	4	N. Y. & Northern pf.	1¾
Louis. & Nash.	2	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	1½
L. N. A. & Chi.	1	Pullman Car	1
L. N. A. & Chi. t. r.	1½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Manhattan	1¼		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Amer. Cotton Oil 8s	2	Lake Shore 2d cn., c	2
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	2	L., N. A. & C., gen. 5s	1
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	2	Morris & Essex 1st	1½
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	1	N. W. 2½ yr. deb	1¾
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn. 2-4s	2	Ohio & Miss. cn	1
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st	3	Pennsylvania 4½s, c	1
Duluth, S. S. & A. 5s	5	Pitts. & West. 1st	2½
Edison Electric Ill. 1st	1½	Rock Island 1st, r	1
Erie 2d cn.	1	St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st	1½	Wabash 2d	1¼
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1	West Shore 4s	1¼
Lake Shore 1st, cn. c	1	West Shore 4s, r	1½

DECLINED.

Brooklyn El. 1st	2	Oregon Short Line 6s	5
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2	Oregon S. L. & U. N. cn. 2½	
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	1½	R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	2½
C. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	4½	Rock Island 1st, c	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	5½	St. L. & W. 1st	3
I. & G. N. 1st, c. of	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1¼
North. Pacific 1st, c	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
North. Pacific 2d, c	1	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	1½
Northern Pac. cn. 5s	1½		

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

(Reported by Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—Money is easier, and a better feeling prevails in business circles. The local stock market is very dull, and closes for the week heavy, as the public is buying very few stocks. It prefers to wait until the silver question is settled.

PROVIDENCE STOCKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7.—There has been little new in the money market this week. The supply of funds has continued slowly but steadily to increase, but as yet the minimum rate on loans and discounts is firmly held at 7 ℘ cent. Now and then a borrower with exceptional claims for consideration makes an effort to break the rate to 6½ ℘ cent., but the banks and trust companies for the most part stand firm. Not a single transaction has been quoted by the Providence Stock Exchange since last Saturday, and there is no notable change in bid and asked prices. In the unlisted stocks, such as Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe, American Wringer, &c., business is at a standstill, also.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, quote closing prices as follows:

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	43	45	Mechanics'	52	..
Atlantic	..	44	*National Ex.	94	..
Black. Canal	23¾	25	Nat. N. Am.	40	48
City	63	69	*Nat. Com.	51	..
Commercial	43¾	45	Old	110	..
Eagle	55	..	Phenix	..	75
Fifth	50	..	Rhode Island	25	29¾
Fourth	120	..	*R'k'r W'ms.	69	75
Globe	75	..	Second	133	140
High Street	60	..	Third	75	90
Jackson	27	..	Traders'	40	..
Lime Rock	30	..	*Westmin'er.	60	..
*M'nuf'ct'res.	136	..	Weybosset	50½	..
*Merchants'	63	..			

PAWTUCKET BANKS.

First	..	160	Slater	..	152½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	110	*B. of A. L. & T.	50	..
Mercantile	..	90			

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	210	*Prov. & Spr.	102	111
N. Y., N. H. debt cert.	70	80	Paw. Valley	140	..
			Prov. & Wor.	..	250

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

*Am. Screw	250	262	Nic'le'n File.	50	65
Am. Supply	..	90	P. Hairoloth.	..	50
Ar'n & Sims	..	51	Heaton But.	..	100

INSURANCE.

Equitable	30	40	Prov. Wash.	28	34
Merchants'	33	..			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

*Narra. Elec.	75	76¼	*Prov. Tel.	96	98
Prov. Gas	75	76¼	Woon. Elec.	..	105
Pawt. Gas	72	76			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pr. & St. S. S.	..	100	R. I. Safe Dep.	100	..
*Ex dividend.					

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Discount during the week was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent. for three months' bills and 1 per cent. for short bills. Money is plentiful, and there are signs that rates have now reached the lowest point.

Brokers show no eagerness to take bills. Gold has been in strong demand for Austria, via Germany, and it is expected that there will be considerable exported to other countries. Silver was inanimate during the week, but very steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was sluggish and without feature. Consols closed 1-16 higher. Foreign securities were fairly strong. Argentine loan of 1886 closed 1 1-2 higher; do funding loan, 2 3-4 higher, and Brazilian securities, 3-4 higher. American railroad securities were almost neglected, pending the result of the Senate debate on the repeal bill. Union Pacific closed 3 lower on the week; Louisville and Nashville, 2 1-4 lower; Atchison shares, Central Pacific, and Wabash debentures, 3-4 lower; Atchison "A" bonds, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash preference, 1 1-2 lower; Norfolk and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Denver and Rio Grande common and preferred, 1-4 lower. Lake Shore closed 1 1-2 higher; Erie second mortgages, 1 higher.

President Cleveland's Letter.

From the London Economist, Sept. 30.

Nothing could show more clearly how the financial position in the United States is dominated by the silver question than the improvement in the tone of business and in the price of securities which followed immediately upon the publication of President Cleveland's letter to Gov. Northen. There is practically nothing in the letter which the President has not said more than once before. It is simply, as he himself points out, a restatement in a more condensed form of the views expressed in his message to Congress. He reiterates his desire to see a safe and stable currency established, a currency which will restore confidence at home and which will place the credit of the country on a firm basis abroad. He declares that he is no enemy to silver, and admits that something more than the repeal of the sherman act is required in order to put the currency arrangements of the country upon a satisfactory basis. But the consideration of these ulterior measures, he goes on to say, "can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind, this law cannot be built upon or patched in such a way as to relieve the situation. I am therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the so-called Sherman law." This, like all President Cleveland's pronouncements upon the silver question, is forcible and frank. But as there is nothing new in it, the question arises why it produced such an impression? The answer is, that latterly there has been a good deal of talk of a possible compromise, and it was feared that the dilatory tactics of the silver party in the Senate might lead to the adoption of some half measure. That fear the explicit declaration of the President has gone far to dissipate, and the favorable impression his letter has created should make it clear to the obstructionists in the Senate how strong is the feeling throughout the country against them.

Arrested for Murder Committed Long Ago.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Oct. 8.—A sensation has been caused here by the action of the Hancock Grand Jury in returning an indictment against Theodore Hetrick of Ferris for the murder of Dr. Daniel Pierson at Augusta, in this county, fourteen years ago. A negro has just finished a sixteen-year sentence in Joliet for participating in that murder.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE COMSTOCK TUNNEL COMPANY.
115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of THE COMSTOCK TUNNEL COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Oct. 9, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HORACE H. THAYER, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
40 AND 42 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of three Directors to serve for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Paul, Minn., on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 28, 1893.—The annual election for Directors of the PLAZA BANK will be held at its banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1893. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

W. McMASTER MILLS, Cashier.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock trans fer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. D. OSBORN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

ALABAMA MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama Mineral Land Company will be held at the company's office, No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock.

P. J. GOODHART, Secretary.

Dividends.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Oct. 6 prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.—The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
No. 39 William St., New-York City.

A (third) dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared payable on and after Oct. 10, 1893, on debentures Series No. 2 of the WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street

Chemical National — 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street

Central National — 322 Broadway

Chase National — 15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National — 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 5 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

[No. 1,324.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 3, 1893:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,178,294.70
Overdrafts, secured	7,527.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	600,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	786,537.80
Due from other national banks	327,628.17
Due from State banks and bankers	4,149.64
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	4,500.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,457.11
Checks and other cash items	32,906.73
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,599,881.40
Bills of other banks	19,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	144.49
Specie	1,206,700.50
Legal-tender notes	420,374.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	40,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	27,000.00
Clearing House loan certificates of other banks	485,000.00
Total	$10,241,995.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	591,486.33
National bank notes outstanding	487,966.00
Dividends unpaid	60,792.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,212,206.98
Demand certificates of deposit	2,893.30
Certified checks	880,122.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	110,000.00
Due to other national banks	1,377,698.15
Due to State banks and bankers	517,951.84
Total	$10,241,995.83

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, Arthur W. Sherman, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1893. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY, } Directors.

United States Mortgage Co.,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....500,000

CHARTERED 1871.

We offer to investors, at par and interest, until further notice, our

5% FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST GOLD BONDS

in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100. These bonds are the direct obligations of the Company additionally secured by first mortgages on Improved Real Estate, deposited with the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company of New-York, as Trustee. Bonds are dated August 1st, 1893, payable in 20 years, and redeemable at option of Company after 5 years.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
GEO. W. YOUNG.....2d Vice-Pres't & Treas.
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

William Babcock, S. Frisco,	Luther Kountze,
William E. Bailey, Seattle,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Lewis May,
William P. Dixon,	Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss,	Richard A. McCurdy,
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Charles B. Henderson,	Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul,	William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,	Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel,	James Timpson.

This Company Transacts a General Trust Business.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Company

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1893.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, HELD THIS DAY, THE UNDERSIGNED WERE REQUESTED BY THE HOLDERS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BONDS TO ACT AS A COMMITTEE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDER

TURNED THE HOSE ON THEM.

Lively Fight Between Town and Railroad Employes at Bellwood, Penn.

BELLWOOD, Penn., Oct. 8.—Quite a lively fight is on between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and this little borough. The borough has been laying a water-pipe line into the town and through the streets, and the work is about complete, with the exception of making the connecting link under the tracks of the railroad.

This the borough authorities attempted to do last night, but the railroad company set a gang of men to work digging trenches parallel with the tracks and running a tunnel under the tracks, which they intended filling with water. The borough authorities attempted to run their pipes through this tunnel, but the railroad men commenced filling their uncompleted trenches with cinders.

Then the borough fire company, with a chemical engine, arrived and began playing upon the railroad employes, driving them away from their work.

The latter flourished revolvers, and stones flew as thick as hail, but no one was hurt, with the exception of Borough Engineer Gettleman, who was struck on the head by a large stone and quite seriously injured. It being now near midnight, Chief Burgess Sher notified the borough people to quit work and also notified the railroad employes that if any of them did a single stroke of work at that place during the hours of Sunday arrests would at once follow.

This brought hostilities to a close, but they will probably be resumed to-morrow.

SALE OF REALTY AT AUCTION.

The only auction sale of real estate set down for to-day is by James L. Wells, who will offer, in foreclosure, by direction of Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,624; prior mortgage, $12,000.

Real Estate at Auction.

W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

Assignee's Sale at Palisades Park.

Auction Saturday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.,

By order of A. Fred Silverstone, Assignee,

On the Premises at Palisades Park,

50 IMPROVED AND CHOICE BUILDING SITES,

hitherto reserved from sale on account of their elegant location and prospective value, but now offered to meet the necessities of the case for the benefit of creditors. Sale positive and without reservation to the highest bidders. Being only 40 minutes from New-York City Hall via Erie Ferry, and 45 minutes via West 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes by railroad from Jersey City Erie Ferry with a ten-cent commutation rate, (including ferriage,) this is the most comfortably accessible locality within the sun fog. With a fine depot, express office, Post Office, stores, new schoolhouse, stone sidewalks, water in pipes, sewerage, shade trees, and fine broad avenues, this village offers attractions of an unusual order. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York.—JANE OAKES and WILLIAM A. OAKES as executors of the estate of WILLIAM HUTCHISON, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARRIE S. KENNEDY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated the tenth day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Eighty-first Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Eighty-first Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29th, 1893.

ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, Referee.

HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 146 Broadway, New-York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.

88TH ST., NOS. 60 AND 62,

Four-story High-Stoop Brownstone new dwellings, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures, &c.

75th St., near 5th Av.,

Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,

Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,

Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO

GERALD R. BROWN,

120 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,

51 LIBERTY ST.,

Offer to rent the following Houses:

JANE ST., near Greenwich St., 3-story high-stoop	$720
107TH ST., near 5th Av., 4-story English basement	2,200
33D ST., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop	2,400
85TH ST., near Lex. Av., 4-story high-stoop	1,700
86TH ST., near Lex. Av., 3-story high-stoop	1,300
WEST END AV., nr. 88th St., 4-story high-stoop	1,800

FURNISHED.

97TH ST., nr. 5th Av., 3-story high-stoop, season	$3,000
81ST ST., nr. 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop, per yr.	4,200
107TH ST., nr. 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop, mo.	300

5TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.

Imposing four-story dwelling to let. Magnificent interior; foyer hall, extra high ceiling, &c.; servants' staircase, dumb waiters throughout, &c. RENT, $5,000.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,

102 and 104 Waverley Place.

Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,

136 to 142 West 16th St.

Steam heated, &c., $50 to $60 per month.

Sutherland,

709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.

Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,

1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.

Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to

GERALD R. BROWN,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET. Rent $500 up, including heat, light, service, ice water, &c. CUMBERLAND, Broadway, 5th Av., and 22d St. Elevator runs all night. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

"THE BEDFORD,"

Northeast corner of Amsterdam Av. and 82d St.; desirable apartments of seven rooms; private halls; perfect plumbing and ventilation. Apply to janitor, on premises, or to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,

51 LIBERTY ST.

Rents, $40 to $70

A.—THE LORING,

Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.

Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

ONLY REMAINING APARTMENT TO LET,

PORTSMOUTH, 42 WEST 9TH ST.

RENT, $900.

Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A LARGE SINGLE 25-FOOT FIRST FLAT, 8 rooms; reduced rent. 409 West 51st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as excellent chambermaid; will assist with coarse washing or waiting; eight years' reference from present employer. Call, Monday, before 12 M., 739 Madison Av., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good reference; also personal. K. Q., 308 East 44th St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private American family; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, 315 West 35th St., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with waiting in small private family; has good city reference. M., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in private family as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference, or can see lady; no cards. Call, for two days, 434 West 50th St., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; has nine years' city reference from last employer. M. L. G., 184 East 76th St., Maginn's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; good city reference. J. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; two years' reference; last employer can be seen. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references. 366 West 35th St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress or as parlormaid; best city reference. A. F., 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with children; last employer can be seen. R. D., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; best city reference. 879 3d Av., near 53d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or waiting; country preferred; city references. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person; willing to do fine washing; three years' reference from last place. 232 East 75th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress or assist with children; best city reference. 188 East 64th St.; second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; in private family; best of reference. 308 West 49th St., Whelan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a responsible person as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 356 West 45th St.; Rinn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; has seven years' best city reference. S. N., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work; good references. 689 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, OR BOTH.—In a small family; no objection to a flat; best reference. 1,315 3d Av., Weil's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. M. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and assist with children. 863 3d Av.; White's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; chamberwork and willing to assist with waiting. 405 West 53d St.; Golden's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Norwegian girl; first-class; in a private family; good references. H., Box 205 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, with best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 707 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do sewing in private family. 340 East 66th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. A. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in private American family. 1,040 3d Av.; no cards.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady, experienced and capable, to elderly lady or invalid; will assist with housekeeping and be otherwise useful; references. E. C. L., Box 215 Times.

COMPANION AND ATTENDANT TO AN invalid lady going South; best of references given. L. A. Sawyer, 281 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, and desserts; will do marketing; first-class city references. Mary, Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good plain washer, good baker; understands her business; best city references. 116 East 53d St; ring Mrs. Colter's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes situations for her three girls, cook, waitress, and chambermaid. Call at present employer's, 50 West 51st St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good city references. 56 West 35th St.

COOK.—By good cook; understands bread and biscuits; best city references; would do coarse washing; no one but private families need call. 116 East 32d St.; ring Ward's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist with washing or ironing; city or country; good baker; reference. 113 West 15th St., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By a good family cook; can make excellent soups and dessert; excellent baker; best city reference; will do little washing. 126 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, and pastry; good city reference. 162 West 103d St., first floor; ring List's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands her business; willing to do the coarse washing; many years' city reference. 306 East 102d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; five years' references from last place. 15 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city or country; best reference. Dalquest, 220 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing; in private family; good baker; best city reference. 157 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in small private family; best city reference. 329 East 28th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman in private family; good city reference. 115 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; willing to assist in washing; in small private family; good references. 121 West 30th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; willing and obliging; best city reference. 222 East 34th St., first bell.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; all kinds soups, entrees, and desserts; excellent baker; city reference. M. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; three years' best city references. 220 East 56th St., Room 5.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. 904 6th Av.; ring 3d bell twice.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as plain cook and laundress; willing and obliging. 242 East 55th St.

COOK, &c.—By a quick, active person as cook and to assist with washing in small private family. Janitor, 411 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; good city references. 210 West 49th St.

COOK.—French; first-class; long experience; best city references from first families. 233 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent French cook; in private family; good city references. M. L., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a capable cook; good reference. 449 Park Av., near 57th St., present employer's; no cards or letters.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; competent in all branches; excellent reference. C. C., 105 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept. French Cook, S. W. G., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and laundress; by day or week; personal references; city or country. F. S., 434 3d Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls as cook and waitress; to go together or alone; good city reference. 248 East 56th St.; ring twice; no postals.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; eight years' city references. 159 West 51st St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by the day; excellent references. Mrs. Sabek, 309 1st Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID. — Two respectable Swedish girls together, one as good cook, the other chambermaid and waitress, in small American family, in the city; wages $18; good reference; no cards. 307 East 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing or short distance in the country; best of reference from last place. Address, for two days, Martha, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK,—By a Swedish cook; understands soups, fish, eats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts; competent in all branches; first-class references. K. H., 157 4th Av.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. A. S., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook and laundress, to go out by the day or week house cleaning; city references. 222 West 16th St., side door.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in a small private family; two years and a half best city references from last place. 325 West 43d St.; ring Moore's bell.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; understands marketing thoroughly; fully competent to take entire charge; city reference. A. S., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Of any kind, or housecleaning; by a thoroughly-competent woman; seven years' city reference. 310 East 34th St., second flight, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, from Paris, a few more customers at home; willing to fit at ladies' houses; first-class work; reasonable price; by day. Mme. Gazales, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker wishes few more customers by day; terms, $1.75; less by week; perfect fitter; tailor system used; best city reference. Miss A., 373 7th Av., care of Mrs. Hilb.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker wishes few more customers by day; perfect fitter; evening dresses a specialty; terms, $1.50; first-class city reference. Miss J., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; by the day; first-class cutter and fitter; new skirts a specialty; city references. Mme. Ollivier, 212 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like few more engagements; perfect fitter and draper; young ladies' evening dresses a specialty; best of reference. M. R., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; makes gowns from $10 to $15; tailor-made a specialty; references. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Hanoverian to make engagement for afternoon hours; no objection to take children out; German, English, music; highest references. Governess, Box 197 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young educated North German lady in American family; understands kindergarten and teaches English and German; best city references. H. K., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS. — By a Swiss lady, diplomee, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, and music; twelve years' experience; highest testimonials. Tuition, Box 141 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady as visiting governess; prefers small children; terms moderate. Best References, 942 3d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; in a small private family; willing to learn. 225 West 35th St.; ring once; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable woman for housework; cook, wash, and iron; in small private family; good city reference. 200 East 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging. 488 6th Av., Room 6.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl in a small private family; best city or country reference; no cards. 562 7th Av.; ring Quinn's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined and experienced Norwegian as lady's maid or companion for invalid or as attendant to elderly lady; perfectly competent; has experience in sickness; best of references. W. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French person as lady's maid or to grown children; willing to travel; good sailor; moderate wages; call or address, four days, present employer. C. M., 25 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant girl as maid and excellent seamstress, or maid to grown children; would assist with light chamberwork; best city references. L. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND TO Assist with Light Chamberwork.—First-class in all her duties; best city references. M. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. G. B., Box 248 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl; thoroughly understands her duties; good sewer and hairdresser; willing to travel; best city reference. Lady's Maid, 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Swedish woman as lady's maid; will be found patient with an invalid. Can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 38th St., Monday, from 10 A. M. till 12.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German girl to elderly lady; will assist with chamberwork. J. N., 2,269 7th Av., cigar store.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; unquestionable references. 12 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; thoroughly experienced; first-class reference; no objection to travel. Berlin, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young lady speaking French, German, and English as lady's maid; excellent references. F. Schelble, 114 East 18th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; German; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city reference. Care of Mrs. B., 202 West 83d St.

MAID, OR MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant; speaks French well; good sailor; thorough traveler; knows Europe well, travel or not; excellent city references. Maid, 216 East 16th St.

MAID.—By a reliable American woman as maid to an elderly lady or invalid; excellent reader and nice plain sewer; highly recommended. 229 East 74th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands traveling, packing, and all duties; willing to leave city; excellent references; late employer can be seen. Maid, 164 East 32d St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; highly recommended; city or country; or as seamstress by day or week. B. C., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid; competent in all her duties; long reference. A. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND COMPANION.—By young American woman as useful maid and companion; would like to go South; best reference. F. F., 106 West 42d St.

MAID, &c.—By a maid and seamstress in a private family; best city references. Call, two days, 672 8th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable girl as children's maid and seamstress; best reference. 129 West 60th St., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR WAIT ON DELicate Lady.—Good reference. 217 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best references; family washing by the week or dozen; open-air drying. Mrs. F. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 448 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; city references. 435 West 52d St., 3d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as a first-class laundress; good city references. 251 West 33d St.; Hurly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family as first-class laundress; has first-class city reference. 152 East 52d St., fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 231 West End Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; good city reference. A. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored girl as first-class laundress, or cook, wash, and iron. 325 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress, by the day. 221 East 73d St., 3d floor, Jorden's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; best reference. Mrs. Byrnes, 221 East 44th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse; good city reference; no cards. 1,349 1st Av., candy store.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of small baby in private American family; country preferred. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl for growing children; good sewer; best city reference. 225 West 38th St., housekeeper.

NURSE.—By a well-recommended girl as nurse; willing and obliging. 63 West 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, or to small children; a German-American, middle-aged woman; city references. Nurse, care of C. M. A., 466 4th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 909 6th Av., ring second bell.

NURSE.—By a young woman as competent nurse; take entire charge of infant or grown up children; six years' highest city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant from birth; understands all kinds of food; best personal reference. A. B. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American girl; for one or two children; or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. B. C., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good city reference. 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge and raise on bottle; is a good seamstress; best city reference. 124 West 28th St., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork and wait on growing girl; best city reference. A. M., 2,345 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat, reliable woman; sewing by the day, or to sew and help lady with little odds and ends, or to take family sewing at home. H. J., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable woman as good plain sewer and would assist in nursery. Can be seen at present employer's, 304 5th Av., from 12 until 3.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young German girl as seamstress or as nurse to one grown child; best city references. 180 West 47th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in small private family; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. J. P., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 219 East 37th St., first floor; no cards.

WAITRESS.—First-class; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses, make salads, and carve; best references; would like the country. 301 East 41st St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress or seamstress; good references. 111 West 39th St.; ring three times.

WAITRESS.—By a Norwegian girl; first-class; in a private family; good references. M., Box 215 Times.

WAITRESS.—First-class; Protestant; wages, $20 38 East 57th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a woman as excellent froner; private family fine washing at her home; best city reference. O'Keeffe, 208 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; can be seen at present employer's. 61 West 49th St.

MASSAGE.—By experienced masseuse; ladies and children only; certificates and testimonials; at home 12 to 2 and 5 to 6 P. M. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant young woman; best city references; can be seen at last employer's, 262 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady as stenographer and typewriter, (Remington;) experienced; can furnish best references. F. K. J., Box 199 Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man, with strictly temperate habits; where reliable manservant is required; is already trained, and will not object to work; city or country; city references from last employer. O. Q., 323 East 36th St., care of Mrs. Dalton.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial; a first-class hand at dinner parties and care of silver. Edmund, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man as first-class butler in private family; good city reference; best employer can be seen. Giles, 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or with a parlormaid; by young man, (English;) thoroughly understands his duties and has excellent references. T., care of Abernathy, 3 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; middle aged; speaks good English; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; good city reference. Henry, 1,627 Broadway, upholsterer's store.

BUTLER, &c.—By young man as butler or footman in private family; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; good references. C. M., Box 207 Times.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; age, 29 years; single; good valet; two years' good city reference; city or country. D. I., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 37 years; thoroughly competent; good valet; excellent references from first-class families. A. B., Box 208 Times.

BUTLER.—By a sober, experienced Englishman; height, 5 feet 9 inches; age, 38; wages, $55; good recommendations; last employer seen. D. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede in a first-class family; understands his business thoroughly; satisfactory personal references. F. J., 408 4th Av., care Mrs. Carlson.

BUTLER.—In private family; thoroughly competent man; first-class reference. G., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Present employer wishes a situation for a good butler, whom he can recommend in all respects. 2 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler; private family; three years' references; speaks French and English. E. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—In a private family; by a competent man; best of city references. Butler, 24 Washington Square North.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Wfilling, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; North of Ireland Protestant. J. Wilson, 322 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man where parlormaid is kept, or single handed; reference. D. D., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SECOND MAN.—By a reliable young man in private family; highest city references. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; reliable; excellent references; will go to any part of the States; single. H., 134 East 10th St.

BUTLER.—Has first-class city and country references; wages, $50 per month. M. H., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; 28; good valet and plate cleaner; good references. R., 161 East 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, married, as coachman; three years' good references from last employer; leaving on account of employer selling out his horses. J. Price, care of J. L. Breese, Bay View, Shelburne, Vt.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—By single young man; four years' first-class reference from last place. 215 West 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to find a place for his coachman; can recommend him as being strictly temperate, honest, and good driver; single; age 28. J. W., 113 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can recommend highly as a good and careful driver; honest and sober. J. B., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from last and former employers in city; six years' from last. G. D., 15 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man in every respect; strictly sober; honest; married; no incumbrance; best personal city reference. M. N., 1,221 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 28; single; understands his business; eighteen months in last situation, four years in previous; best references; careful driver. E. P., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—German; age, 28; single; understands his business; careful driver; strictly temperate; good references; city or country. Krauss, 629 West 24th St., restaurant.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; understands his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; good references; last employer can be seen. Randall, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; strictly sober; will be found willing and obliging; best city references from first-class families. J. D., coachman, at present employer's, 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By colored man; first-class in every particular; good references. Leonard, care of J. Curley, 1,661 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent in his business; best of city references. M. F., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man as coachman; seventeen years' best city references. 107 West 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; five years' reference from one place; last employer can be seen. W. H., 151 East 47th St.

OUR "SHORT AD" CORNER.

—Verzenay Hywine—You wish sherry? Yes, Sir. Amontillado or—

Easy Green—Makes no difference. My wife wants good sherry. How much?

Verzenay Hywine—Well, we have three prices, Sir. The—

Easy Green—It's of no consequence. My wife says she always pays three prices for everything she buys here. Send me a dozen of the best, please.—World's Fair Puck.

—Peddler—Is the lady of the house in?

Mr. Newlywed—Yes; but there isn't a thing in the wide world we want.

"All right, Sir. I'll call again when the honeymoon is over.—Truth.

—Now, everybody knows that preaching is not the true course. How much more to the point it would be to say "as true as performance"! Then there are various kinds of preaching, and one kind is oftentimes in direct conflict with another kind. Surely both cannot be true, and yet if one is true the other must be false. And yet we say in an indefinite way, "as true as preaching."—Boston Transcript.

—A sutler sat in his ulster gray
Watching the moonbeams' lustre play
On a keg which in the bushes lay,
And thus did merrily sing:
Thou rulest the great,
Thou rulest the strong,
The result of great battles to thee may belong.
Each leaf with its rustle
Took up the song,
"John Barleycorn, my King."
—Old Rhyme.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede in private family; single; first-class driver; willing and obliging; best city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; last employer can be seen. C. A. I., care Wm. Parkinson, 104 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants to procure a situation for his coachman, leaving on account of turning out horses; has twenty years' good city reference; is a good, stylish, careful driver; sober and industrious. C. P., 17 East 30th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman disposing of his horses is desirous of obtaining a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend as a man who understands his business in every respect; is sober, honest, and reliable. T. M., 204 Winfield Stable.

COACHMAN.—By single young man, just disengaged, as family is giving up horses; medium height and weight; experienced and capable in every way, as last and former employers will testify. McKeown, 418 West 49th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; age, 30; understands his duties thoroughly; has lived with leading city families; will be found willing and obliging; four years' personal reference; city or country. 200 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; faithful, trustworthy, perfectly reliable; three years' first-class city reference. J. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; thoroughly experienced in the culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; competent to take full charge of gentleman's place and keep everything in first-class order; disengaged Nov. 1. Gardener, care present employer, F. W. Strong, Glen Cove, L. I.

GARDENER.—Age, 32; married; no children; understands the business well; can milk and drive; wife a good laundress; good references. M. Gardener, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; 21; in private family; understands the care of horses; willing to do anything. Charlie, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a Protestant young man; thoroughly experienced with fine horses, carriages, and harness; best city references. A. L., 509 10th Av.

GROOM.—By young Englishman as groom; good reference. R. B., 111 West 53d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes a situation for a second man, with whom she is parting; good reference from his last place. Apply on Monday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 40 West 54th St.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 23; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class European families; good references. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—French; competent; leaves on account of family breaking up house; first-class reference. Present employer can be seen at 3 East 69th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; indoors; private family; understands his duties thoroughly; is good valet; unexceptional city personal references. Advertiser, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED BUTler.—In private family; English; age, 27; wages, $35; city reference. M. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young married man, who thoroughly understands the care of good horses and carriages; is a good driver; sober and honest. C. W., 415 West 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—In a first-class family; has good city and country references; last employer can be seen. J. J. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In private family where butler is kept; best city references. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede on a farm and gentleman's place; a good milker and used to horses; references to suit. Nelsen, 725 Columbus Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By man; 23; any kind of work; understands horses and carriages; first-class reference. Bauer, 250 East 82d St.

Valets.

VALET OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By Englishman of neat appearance; height 5 ft. 6 in.; out of New-York preferred; first-class references. S. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By competent young man as valet; good reference. 136 East 28th St., tailor's store.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a respectable colored man as waiter in a private family; is neat and tidy; can do all first-class work; good reference from last employers. S. M., 131 West 30th St., care of Emeline Jones.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF PLACE.—To take charge of a gentleman's place; English; married; middle-aged; not any family; good coachman and g

GERMANY'S CHANGING POLICY

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG IN PROGRESS.

The Government Not Likely to Find Easy Sailing Toward Its Prospective Ends—The Agrarians Issue a Strong Manifesto Against Von Caprivi—Opposition to the Tobacco Tax and the New Naval Credits—Results of the Recent Army Movements.

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BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The coming session of the Reichstag promises to test the firmness of Caprivi's position more than did the last one. One strong influence against the Government is the opposition to Dr. Miquel's scheme for the taxation of tobacco and wines. This may be enough to upset the whole project of financial reform. The tobacco tariff is calculated to produce a revenue of 40,000,000 marks. It was denounced by the official delegates to the financial conference as sure to prove absolutely ruinous to the German tobacco industry. This condemnation in advance has already moved Miquel to revise the scheme, which, even in its modified form, will provoke a hot conflict.

The next grievance of the opposition will be the new naval credits, which are now estimated at 50,000,000 marks. The financial guarantees given by the Government last week to prop Italy's credit in Berlin and the concessions offered to Russia in the present negotiations for a treaty of commerce render Caprivi's partisans uneasy and his opponents furiously suspicious. A manifesto issued and signed by Baron Wangenheim for the Agrarian League says:

"Although the Agrarians supported Count von Caprivi on the military question, they recognize his incompetence to deal with vital economic questions. The truth ought to be told the Emperor that theAgrariansmean, if possible, to end Count von Caprivi's bureaucratic régime. The price demanded by the Agrarians for their continued support of the Government is the abandonment of the commercial negotiations with Russia and the reduction of the concessions to Austria-Hungary and Italy."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says of this manifesto: "It is the bitterest attack ever made upon the Chancellor. The fact is, the Agrarians are making a coalition with the Centre, with a section of the Anti-Semites, and with the malcontent Liberals who object to the domestic taxation. Such a coalition can defeat the Government decisively.

At the command of the Emperor, the Foreign Office is preparing a special report on the financial condition of Italy. Rumor credits the Imperial Government with the plan to send a financial commission to Rome. Such an enterprise would excite great popular indignation undoubtedly, but the amount placed by Germans in Italian stocks is immense. Berlin financiers have long been absorbing Italian rentes unloaded by the French, and the big Italian loan now in prospect will be taken in Germany.

Most of the party programmes for the general election in Prussia have been published. The Free Conservatives have issued a notably agrarian manifesto to the Prussian electors. It says that bad harvests and low prices, together with the reduction of the grain tariff, have ruined agriculture, and have spread Socialist and radical discontent to the point of demoralizing the trade and menacing the social life of the country. The return to the protective tariff and the rallying of Conservative men around the Government, says the manifesto, is the sole remedy for the threatening evils.

The Clerical election manifesto demands sectarian schools, the readmission of the Catholic societies expelled during the Kulturkampf from the empire, increased salaries for minor officials, and betterment of the condition of the workingmen. Impartial forecasts indicate that the present balance of party power will be little changed by the elections.

The Anti-Semites are contesting seven districts against Conservatives and National Liberals, and may capture four of them. The Socialists are doing nothing.

Upon his return from Kominten, the Emperor will remain in Berlin for a day or two and then go to Mayence. Later he will go to hunt on the preserves of the King of Wurtemberg. His visit in Berlin was not part of his original programme. It is due to the refusal of Count Posadowsky, the new Secretary of the Treasury, to play his rôle of Miquel's humble servant. Maltzahn was removed from the Secretaryship because he was but a doubtful adherent of the Miquel policy. Posadowsky, however, has shown himself at several points to be an equally unflinching opponent to the Prussian Finance Minister.

The Imperial Court will leave Potsdam for the Berlin season early in December. Society here is expecting a Winter of unprecedented gayety.

The committee of cavalry umpires met here on Friday, with Gen. von Krosigk presiding. There was an animated discussion of the recent manœuvres, which will lead probably to notable changes in cavalry drill. It was agreed that raiding the enemy's country in the American style would not work in Europe, as the troops could be cut off too easily from their base of operations. The committee will prepare a report re-forming the drill regulations.

Another military reform now under discussion is the completion of a system of strategic canals connecting the Rhine, Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Oder. Boats on these canals will be able to carry ammunition, war materials, wounded prisoners, &c., by way of the rivers directly to Berlin, Breslau, and even districts on the Vistula. The canals will be more easily defended and less easily damaged than railways and can be used to facilitate military operations at home.

Mr. Mattes, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed United States Deputy Consul in Berlin. He has been in Leipsic looking up markets for American pork, in Worms opening relations with a house that buys American corn, and in Munich where he thinks American corn has a future in the breweries.

The villages on the Russo-German and Austro-German frontiers are crowded with Hebrew families who have been expelled from Russia and are eager, but powerless, to emigrate to the United States. All are absolutely destitute and miserable. Men and women prostrate themselves before travelers and beg for bread or money.

Mills to Start Their Wheels Again.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 8.—The Philadelphia Bridge Works, which have been idle, will start up to-morrow on double turn, contracts having been received to keep them busy for some time.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—The two knitting mills of Warner, Deforest & Co. will start up to-morrow, running on short time. The silk mill will also start up and run until 10 o'clock in the evening. Howgate, McCleary & Co., rug manufacturers, at Rockton, have notified their help that they can go to work to-morrow at 12 1-2 per cent. reduction. The employes will meet to-morrow to consider the matter.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding The Times's readers to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to The New-York Times, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure The Times of any of the dealers.

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of The New-York Times.

.....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at.....o'clock to-day of the newsdealer at.....

The reason assigned by him was.....

THE PUP OBJECTED.

Justice Welde Essays the Part of Solomon, but Without Success.

Justice Welde tried to play the part of Solomon in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, but a frisky black-and-tan pup wouldn't let him.

Rival ownership of the dog was the question at issue. Henry Davis of 101 West Seventy-second Street claimed that J. Horwitz of 123 East Ninety-fourth Street, with an office at 61 Nassau Street, unlawfully held possession of the canine.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Horwitz went to court accompanied by members of their families. Mrs. Davis, the mother of Mr. Davis, said she brought the dog from San Francisco seven months ago.

"I bought me that dog at Newark five months ago," indignantly exclaimed Mr. Horwitz. "It was just a month old then. So!"

Mrs. Davis said the dog was six months old when she bought it in California.

"Look at this collar, Judge," said Mr. Horwitz. "That is mine, for I paid $3.87 for the collar and blanket on Broadway."

"I'll get you a letter from San Francisco, Judge," said Mr. Davis, "to prove my mother bought the dog."

The Justice pondered long and laboriously. Suddenly he smiled a satisfied smile. Then he ordered a part of the court-room cleared and the rival claimants for his dogship placed on each side of the room.

On the right were Mr. Davis, his mother, his brother, two feminine cousins, three neighbors, and a servant. To the left were Mr. Horwitz, two young daughters, a son, his brother-in-law, an uncle, and his housekeeper.

The canine pet was placed in the centre, and the Justice evidently expected it to rush to its rightful owner.

But it didn't. It gave a short bark, leaped up at a policeman, sniffed at the feet of a drunken prisoner, frisked about Mrs. Davis for a moment, then ran to Mr. Horwitz and off again among the policemen.

Justice Welde looked grieved. He decided to ponder on the case a while longer, and therefore adjourned it until Wednesday next.

FIVE DEATHS ON THE RUSSIA.

The Steamship Held in Quarantine—Dr. Jenkins Says There Is No Danger.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Russia, which sailed from Hamburg Sept. 24, reached this port yesterday, with her passenger list depleted by five deaths which occurred during the voyage.

The dead are: Anna Katrina Lutje, second cabin, forty-seven years old, died Sept. 25; Ida Stubbe, steerage, infant, died Sept. 28; Augusta Thomas, saloon, thirty years old, died Sept. 30; Bertha Sheal, steerage, eighteen years old, died Oct. 5; William L. Schnutt, steerage, fifteen years old, died Oct. 7.

The Russia reached quarantine at 9:05 yesterday morning. Health Officer Jenkins boarded the vessel, and found sufficient evidence of cholera to warrant the detention of the ship and the isolation of her passengers. Upon his return, Dr. Jenkins gave a history of the voyage. The vessel, he said, was under the command of Capt. G. Schmidt, and sailed from Hamburg with 13 saloon, 28 second-cabin, and 410 steerage passengers. The immigrants had been subjected to the usual detention of five days in Hamburg, and the ship had received a clean bill of health, signed by Dr. White, the Marine Hospital surgeon on duty at that port.

On the morning of the first day out, Anna Lutje became ill, and died that evening. Her brother-in-law said she had been in bad health, and had been warned by physicians against making a sea voyage. It was claimed she died of seasickness.

Ida Stubbe, one year old, died with cholera symptoms Sept. 28. The case was diagnosed by Ship Surgeon Horsman as cholera infantum.

Mrs. Augusta Thomas's brother, who accompanied her, said she was subject to heart disease. She died within a few hours after becoming ill. On the same day Charles Stubbe, nine years old, was attacked. He recovered, and is now convalescent.

Bertha Sheal was isolated in the ship's hospital Sept. 30. She died Oct. 5. The body was buried at sea, as were those of the other victims.

Schnutt died Oct. 7, after a four days' illness. Dr. Jenkins says there is no evidence to show he was a victim of cholera.

Ida Ane became ill Oct. 3. She was still alive but in a very dangerous condition last night.

Dr. Jenkins said it was his intention to remove the passengers of the Russia to Hoffman Island for observation. The health of the crew is good, but the ship will be held in quarantine until the period of incubation has passed, and will be subjected to a thorough disinfection before she will be allowed to come up to the city.

The passengers of the Russia are mainly Germans. They were assembled on deck yesterday. Some were dancing, others were waving handkerchiefs at passing craft, and none seemed to be depressed by the prospect of detention.

Dr. Jenkins says there is not the slightest cause for apprehension, as there is no probability of the disease passing the Quarantine Station. No precautions, he says, will be neglected to prevent infection, and these will prove as efficacious as they were with the other cholera-infected ships which arrived when the season was not so far advanced.

NO LONGER FIT TO LIVE ON.

Survivors of the Gulf Storm Leaving Their Island Homes Forever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Capt. Julien Le Fort, the leading man among the survivors of the Chieniere Comande, came up to town yesterday after spending six days in relief work on the island. He places the number of the saved at 300, while the population of the island and bayous immediately connected with it was slightly more than 1,500.

He says that there is no doubt that the island will be entirely abandoned as a habitation of man. Few buildings are standing. The boats and other means of making a living are gone, and there is now no reason why the people should remain on the desolate stretch of sand. Besides they now have a horror of the place, fearing a repetition of the recent disaster. They are leaving the island as fast as they can secure transportation on the relief boats.

While Grand Isle fared comparatively well, the horror of the storm seems to have been felt there also. The usefulness of this once fashionable and aristocratic Summer resort is now surely gone.

Another island which will be abandoned is Chandeleur. The Government has decided to abandon the wreck of the quarantine plant there and erect a new one at Ship Island. The storm has destroyed the channel and made the island inaccessible.

The relief party which set out from Biloxi tells an awful story of the destitution and loss of life in the Louisiana marshes. The marshes are filled with dead and putrefying bodies, the corpses being recognizable only in a few cases.

The number of lives lost on these marshes will never be known. The territory covered was a distance of 200 miles. Newly-made graves were everywhere. The only sign of life seen in the marsh was one raccoon, and it was floating on a log. Hundreds of oyster boats and luggers were lost with most of their crews, and the few survivors tell terrible stories of suffering. Most of them were nude when found.

BISMARCK AT HOME AGAIN

THE JOURNEY TO FRIEDRICHSRUH SAFELY ACCOMPLISHED.

The Prince Steps from the Train Unaided, and Walks to His Carriage—Dr. Chrysandol's Description of the Events of the Trip—Demonstrations of Affection All Along the Line—The Prince Much Better Than at Any Time Since His Illness Began.

HAMBURG, Oct. 8.—Prince Bismarck's special train reached Friedrichsruhe at 11:07 o'clock last night, a few minutes behind the scheduled time. Bismarck had hardly felt the fatigue of the journey, and, as he stepped on the platform, was apparently in better spirits than at any previous time since the beginning of his illness. With a gesture of impatience he declined Dr. Schweninger's offer of assistance. He took a few cautious steps from the train, then drew himself up, and, turning to the stationmaster, asked:

"Are you all well here?"

"Very well, your Highness."

"Thank God! that pleases me."

The Prince's old head forester, in full uniform, had been at the station two hours superintending arrangements for the reception of his master and mistress. He hurried up to inquire after the Prince's health and the whereabouts of the rest of the party, who were looking after bundles on the train.

"We are all here, thank the good God," said Bismarck, "and I feel better already."

Only the head forester and the railway officials had been admitted to the station. Two carriages were waiting for the Bismarck party. The Prince walked unaided to the first one, and Dr. Schweninger took his place in it beside his patient. Dr. Chrysander and the Princess entered the other carriage. Bismarck laid the stout sticks, which he had brought in his hand from Kissingen, across his knees, pulled down his great cloth cap, and called to the coachman to go ahead.

As the people of the neighborhood had been requested not to come to the station, only about fifty persons were waiting behind the station to see the Prince drive away, and they refrained from making a sign or sound of recognition.

The firemen of the Bismarck estate had come out with their torches and formed about twenty yards apart on the road from the station to the castle to light the party home. They were silent and dispersed as soon as the Prince reached home. The order against making a demonstration, which might excite Bismarck, was obeyed with military exactness in every respect.

Shortly after midnight Dr. Chrysander left the castle and went to the restaurant opposite to get luncheon and a glass of beer.

Dr. Schweninger said to-day that Bismarck's fear of the journey had affected him unfavorably. The Prince had been very apprehensive lest the fatigue would cause a relapse and had lost sleep and strength on account of his dread of the results. As the journey had advanced, however, Bismarck had found that he was none the worse for it and had gained confidence and courage so rapidly that when he reached Friedrichsruhe, after eleven hours in the train, he had stepped more briskly and had felt fresher than when at the station in Kissingen.

According to Dr. Schweninger's account, Bismarck is now erect when he stands or walks. He has lost the shrunken appearance which was noticeable a week or ten days ago, and looks as tall as he did before his illness. His face, however, has grown thin and wrinkled.

Bismarck passed a fair night, although he was troubled somewhat with sciatic pains. Since early morning, messengers have been going to the castle incessantly with flowers and telegrams of congratulation and inquiry.

Before the Bismarcks left Kissingen, Prince Regent Luitpold sent to the Princess a dispatch in his sympathy with her in her joy over her husband's recovery and in her hopes that his health would be restored completely.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Before leaving Kissingen yesterday morning Prince Bismarck received a dispatch from King Humbert of Italy, offering him for a Winter residence the royal castle at Capo di Monte, near Naples. Bismarck, although declining the offer, expressed himself as greatly touched by the King's kindness. It is understood also that his reply to the King's message left the way open to his future acceptance of the royal hospitality.

Bismarck's daunting resolution to get well, and his determination not to submit to the treatment accorded to a dying man, are his motives for refusing unusual favors from any quarter. Just what his condition is it is difficult to learn. The reports from day to day are entirely contradictory. Some of his old fire has been ascertained, however, that he is again taking keen interest in public affairs. In Kissingen during last week he dictated communications which have reached Herr von Bennigsen, leader of the National Liberals; Baron Wangenheim, leader of the Agrarian League, and several other politicians. Probably some of these communications were merely answers to inquiries as to his health. Others are known to have had a bearing upon impending political developments.

MOVED THE GREAT LIFT BRIDGE.

Central's Old Drawbridge Across the Harlem River Abandoned.

The lift bridge of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad over the Harlem River at Fourth Avenue was opened to travel early yesterday morning. This bridge is about 250 feet west of the old drawbridge, which is now to be replaced by a new four-track drawbridge.

The lift bridge is to accommodate the trains until the completion of the new drawbridge. It was designed by G. H. Thomson, engineer of bridges of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and assistant, J. D. Wickens. It stood originally at the south end of the old drawbridge, and was built to furnish means for trains to cross in case the drawbridge should become out of order.

When it became necessary to construct a temporary bridge over the Harlem, it was decided to move the lift bridge to the west. It was a nice engineering feat to move the great tower of the bridge. The work was superintended by J. K. Malin. The weight of the tower is about 180 tons.

The tower was raised up, placed on a track constructed for the purpose, and slid along to its present location. Three plate girders 91 feet long, on which the tracks were laid, were intended to be let down by the lifting machinery in the tower in case the bridge was put in use. The bridge in its present position has new girders 106 feet long. When a boat comes along the girders are raised by the powerful machinery in the tower.

The bridge resembles, on a large scale, the drawbridges which spanned the moats about the old feudal castles. It is approached by tracks which leave the old tracks about 200 yards south.

When the last train of Saturday night crossed the river, the old drawbridge was abandoned and the old tracks were cut at the switches. Two engines were first sent over the lift bridge. The north-bound paper train yesterday morning was the first complete train to make the new crossing.

About a year and a half will be required to complete the new four-track bridge.

THE FINEST IN AMERICA.

The Banquet to be Given by the World's Fair Directors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The great banquet given by the Directors of the World's Fair Columbian Exposition to the Foreign Commissioners, to be served in the Music Hall, on the grounds, on Oct. 11, will be the finest ever given in America.

It has been awarded to Albert S. Gage, proprietor of the Wellington Hotel of this city.

Parson Andersen's Excursion.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—For several weeks the Rev. Robert Anderson, a negro preacher, has been traveling up and down the Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway, advertising with flaming posters an excursion from all points on the road to Mammoth Springs, Ark., on Oct. 7. Thousands of tickets were sold, and Mr. Anderson pocketed the cash. Yesterday hundreds of negroes gathered at every town on the road from Memphis to Kansas City and boarded the trains for Mammoth Springs, but when the tickets were presented they were pronounced bogus. The negroes are greatly excited over the swindle. They threaten to lynch Anderson if he should be found.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Established 1856.

NEVER, WITHIN OUR RECOLECTION, HAS FASHIONABLE, RELIABLE CLOTHING BEEN OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT SUCH SMALL COST AS DURING THE PRESENT SALE AT RETAIL OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK.

THE SALE CONTINUES AT OUR WHOLESALE PREMISES ON BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.

EVERY GARMENT AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICE—and your money back for the asking.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE.

OBITUARY.

Adolphe Sellenick.

The death at Andelys is announced in Paris of Adolphe Sellenick, former leader of the Garde Republicaine and the composer of four comic operas which have had a period of celebrity. He was born at Strasburg in 1820. He was a pupil of Hoerter in harmony. He was a soldier in the French campaign in Italy in 1859 and in the war against Germany in 1870.

His best-known opera is "Crispin Rival de son Maitre," Le Sage's comedy adapted by Henry Berthoud. He composed the famous "Indian March," dedicated to the Prince of Wales, in London in 1878, and the "Marche des Drapeaux," played for the first time in 1880. His critics praised the taste and the charming imagination of his compositions. He was a member of the Legion of Honor.

Sister Marie Augustine.

The death at La Tour Saint Joseph, in the Department of Ille-et-Villaine, is announced in Paris of Sister Marie Augustine de la Compassion, founder and Superior General of the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Her name was Marie Jamet. She was born at Saint-Servan in 1820. A memorial plate marks the house where she, Virginie Fredaniel, one of her friends, and a servant named Jeanne Jugan began to take care of the poor and aged in 1840. In 1846 they established a branch house at Rennes, in 1847 at Tours, and in 1849 at Paris. At present there are 266 asylums and 40,000 old people in various cities of the world in the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The first Archbishop of Rennes to whom Sister Marie Augustine applied for sanction was opposed to her project at first, and in the end was enthusiastically in its favor; but his successor, Cardinal Place, proposes to reorganize the order on the ground that it is too wealthy not to be under diocesan regulation.

Auguste Flameng.

The death is announced in Paris of Auguste Flameng, the painter. He was born at Jouy-aux-Arches, July 17, 1843. He was a clerk of the Government in various cities of France until 1869, when he decided to study painting.

Dubufe, Mazerolle, Delaunay, and Puvis de Chavanne were his teachers. In 1870 he exhibited at the Salon a "Village de Lorraine"; in 1875, "Moulin a Malesherbes"; in 1879, "La Berge de la Seine a Ivry"; in 1880, "Un Loin de Mer"; in 1883, "Le Bassin Vauban au Havre"; in 1884, "Bateau de Peche a la Rochelle"; in 1888, "La Houle" and "Embarquement d'Huitres a Cancale," and in 1890, "La Sortie des Barques a Trouville." He painted in 1881 a "Bateau de Peche a Dieppe," which the French Government bought for the Musee du Luxembourg. He obtained a silver medal at the Paris World's Fair in 1889.

Obituary Notes.

LAFAYETTE BRIGGS, a newspaper writer, who was for many years connected with The New-York Times, died Friday evening at the home of his son-in-law, G. Brewster Bretz, 86 St. James Place, Brooklyn, from consumption. Mr. Briggs was born at Smyrna, N. Y., in 1834. In early life he edited a newspaper in the West, but during the war and for a number of years subsequent, he was a member of The New-York Times staff. His illness compelled him to retire, a year ago, from active newspaper work. He belonged to Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M. His widow and a daughter survive him. The funeral services will be held to-day at 2 P. M., at the house.

IRVING H. MCBRIDE, a forty-niner, died at his home, 608 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, Friday night. He was born in New-York in 1826, and went to California when the gold fever first broke out. He returned to New-York in 1859, and became a Captain in the Seventh Regiment. At the breaking out of the war he volunteered, and served three years with credit. He was one of the original members of the New-York Mercantile Exchange. He was a prominent Mason, and was also superintendent of the Summit Avenue Baptist Sunday School, which position he held for six years. He leaves four sons and two daughters.

JOHN SENECA CROUSE, cashier of the First National Bank at Red Hook, Dutchess County, died very suddenly Friday of heart disease. He was sixty-five years old, twenty-five of which he had been cashier of the Red Hook bank. He was very well known among banking and financial circles along the Hudson and in New-York. Before moving to Red Hook he was paying teller in the Poughkeepsie National Bank. A widow and three children survive him.

COLONIZATION IN BUFFALO.

Attempt Being Made to Defeat John White, Candidate for Alderman.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—Alderman John White has represented the First Ward in the Board of Aldermen for nineteen years. This year he is again a candidate, and there is a determined effort making to defeat him. Republicans and Democrats alike vote for White, and Republicans and Democrats are leagued together in the movement against him. His opponent is a man named John Sheehan, not a relative of the Lieutenant Governor's.

It is alleged that the First Ward is being colonized against the veteran White. One of the first men to register in the First District of the First Ward yesterday morning was James Kennedy, who has been for years the Democratic leader of the Nineteenth Ward. Mr. Kennedy's actual residence is on Water Street, in the Nineteenth Ward, but for the purpose of taking part in the concerted effort to defeat Alderman White he has gone to the Mansion House, where he registered yesterday and took a room. He will remain in the ward the requisite thirty days, take part in the election, and then the farce of changing his residence will be over. Mr. Kennedy is not the only colonizer from the Nineteenth Ward, but thus far he is the most conspicuous one.

A large number of the men who have been colonized from the Nineteenth Ward presented themselves before the Registry Board Saturday morning. Most of them are now at a lodging house at 133 Main Street, kept by the Nineteenth Ward veterans, Henry Kilcourse and Philip Connell. About seventy men are crowded into the place now for a month's residence. In answer to the questions of the Election Inspectors the colonizers said they had voted the last time in the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Nineteenth Ward.

Even the police have taken a hand in the colonization scheme, and are running all the tramps they can find to the lodging house for the purpose of having them vote against White this Fall. The tramps get a month's board and do no work. Yesterday the registry list in the First District of the ward was by far the largest it has ever been, the increase being due to the colonizers.

Kittens Nestled Among Human Bones.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 8.—The body of John Erbur, a Bohemian silk weaver of Hackensack, who disappeared two months ago, was found in the woods near here this morning. His head was hanging at the end of a halter thrown over a limb. A litter of kittens was found nestled among the bones and clothes of the suicide. Birds had built a nest near by and lined it with hair taken from the head of the suicide.

UMBRELLAS.

We shall place on Sale, this week, Five Hundred 24, 26 and 28 inch Union Serge and Pure Silk Umbrellas, at Special Prices.

One line of 24 inch Children's School Umbrellas, in Black and Blue, at $1.00 each; worth $2.00.

One line of 26 inch Union Serge, with Fine English Natural and Silver Trimmed Sticks, at $1.65 and $2.00 each; real value $2.25 and $3.00.

One line of 28 inch Union Silk, with Natural and Trimmed Handles, at $2.00 and $2.25 each; original price $3.00 and $3.50.

One line of 28 inch Pure Silk Serge, with Natural Wood Sticks, at $2.85 each; reduced from $4.50.

These Umbrellas have cases and tassels and each one is guaranteed to give satisfaction or will be replaced by a new umbrella.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CHECK TO THE IOWA FUSIONISTS.

Names of Their Candidates Not to Go on the Official Ballot.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 8.—B. F. Wright, Chairman of the Prohibition-Republican State Committee, is in a desperate state of mind to-night because he has found out that the Republican Secretary of State, McFarland, and Attorney General Stone intend to exclude his ticket from the Australian ballot. He filed the nomination paper yesterday for Mitchell for Governor and the regular Republican nominees for the rest of the ticket. His committee had procured over 500 signers to the petition, as required by law.

But in the law there is a proviso that the name of a candidate which may appear in any other place upon the ballot shall not be added to the ticket as that of a candidate of another party for the same office. The name of Mitchell is already on the ticket, having been put there a few days ago by the regular third-party Prohibitionists. The names of the Republican nominees on the fusion ticket are, of course, regularly on the official ballot.

So the whole citizens' or "kicking" Republican ticket will be left off the Australian ballot.

CORNELL'S CELEBRATION.

Interesting Exercises Held in the Gymnasium and Barnes Hall.

ITHACA, Oct. 8.—The quarter-centennial celebration of Cornell University was continued to-day. Sage Chapel not having sufficient seating capacity, service was held in the more spacious gymnasium. The main hall was filled with alumni and invited guests. The decorations were chiefly red and white, the university colors, though flags were displayed, both of the United States and of several States, and ferns, palms, and other potted plants were provided in profusion from the conservatory.

The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. William C. Doane of Albany. Few larger sentences had ever been framed, he said, than that incorporated into the chartering clause of Cornell University by the Legislature at the instigation of Ezra Cornell: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." The essence of this great sentence, Dr. Doane said, was the final and absolute conception of a university. It meant that young men and women were to be taught the need of knowing how to do every-day and commonplace things. That was the province of the university, to raise standards still higher, to teach the farmer to farm better, the machinist to improve his working capacity, the architect to build more and better houses, and the lawyer to argue his case with regard to principles of right and equity.

"The value of education," said Dr. Doane, "consists not in having pigeonholed in the mind this or that historical fact, not in marking and accurately labeling this or that chemical compound, not in having on file a mass of mathematical formulae, but in making better men and women to become citizens of our commonwealth."

Speaking of religious instruction in higher institutions of learning, the doctor said: "I am ready to repudiate the doctrine that any school not teaching a set creed or dogma is therefore a golden institution. The theory that education is made religious by reading from the Bible a few verses is a great mistake. Veneering does not change the real stuff that a piece of furniture is made of. Religion cannot be taught in any way but on the basis of religious truth. Christianity is the nature of the very atmosphere we breathe. We cannot escape from it. Nowhere is there to be found a city of atheists, but in every city of the world there goes up praise and thanksgiving and sacrifice."

In the evening, commemoration services were held in Barnes Hall under the direction of the Cornell University Christian Association. The meeting was addressed by Prof. George L. Burr on "What the Association Has Done for Cornell," and by Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler on "The Association in the Church." Short addresses were also made by J. P. Hall of the senior class and by John R. Mott, class of '88.

Taken as a whole, the celebration has been a great success, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. The Trustees and Faculty are being congratulated on the success of the celebration. Cornell now enters her twenty-sixth year with every expectation of success in the future.

Celebrating at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 7.—The preparations for the centennial celebration at Williams are now completed. Nearly all of the buildings will be decorated, but principally West College, the library, the gymnasium, and Morgan and Hopkins Halls. More than fifty extra street lamps have been placed about the town, and Chinese lanterns will be hung in the trees on Monday and Tuesday evenings. A large temporary building has been erected on the Sigma Phi lawn, where the banquet and junior promenade will be held.

The centennial exercises began this morning in the Congregational Church, with Dr. Dennison presiding. The sermon on "The Connection of Religion and Education" was preached by the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., '58, of Kansas City, Mo. The music was furnished by the Centennial Chorus of undergraduates. A conference was held at 3 o'clock on "The Relation of the Modern College to Applied Christianity," the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., presiding. There were addresses by several of the old alumni.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning there will be an educational conference. Prof. G. Stanley Hall, LL. D., '67, of Clark University, will preside. At 4:30 o'clock there will be afternoon teas in Hopkins Hall, the library, and the new Thomson Laboratories. In the evening a reception will be given by the President and Trustees in the Centennial Building.

The historical address will be delivered Tuesday morning in the Congregational church by Chancellor James Canfield, '68, of the University of Nebraska. The Hon. Martin I. Townsend, LL. D., '33, of Troy, will preside. Immediately after the historical address the alumni and invited guests will proceed to the Centennial Building, where the banquet will be held. The celebration will close with the "junior prom.," in Centennial Hall, on Tuesday evening. The invitations and orders have been out for some time. Supper will be served by Lucas of Troy, and the Germania Band of Boston will furnish the music.

The committees are as follows:

Trustees—C. A. Davidson, Horace E. Scudder, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall, F. L. Stetson, Justin Kellog, and President Carter.

Music—Prof. L. Mears, W. H. Hollister, '71, and Prof. W. S. Pratt, '78.

Hospitality and Transportation—Prof. S. F. Clarke, the Rev. E. B. Parsons, '59, E. M. Jerome, '67, J. M. Ide, '71, and J. W. Bullock, '81.

Local Arrangements—Prof. O. M. Fernald, Prof. R. A. Rice, John B. Gale, '42, Samuel P. Blagden, '62, and Frederic B. Jennings, '72.

Dr. Jaeger's

Sanitary Woolen System Co.

Camel's-Hair BLANKETS and Lap-Robes.

These BLANKETS are exceedingly SOFT, LIGHT and THICK.

One Blanket gives warmth equal to a pair of ordinary blankets. They are therefore sold singly, in various sizes.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co., 176 FIFTH AV., BELOW 23D ST.

Gorham Solid Silver.

There is nothing more appropriate for a wedding present than an article in SOLID SILVER, provided it bears a trade mark that assures a high standard in quality and design. Such presents are not necessarily very costly. A single piece, if really artistic, will be acceptable to the most fastidious, and need cost but a trifle, comparatively.

GORHAM M'F'G CO. SILVERSMITHS BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET

DISPUTE OVER A CEMETERY LOT.

In the Meantime the Body of a Child Remains Unburied in Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 8.—The Trustees of Greenfield Cemetery, in this town, have a complicated case on their hands, growing out of a dispute over the ownership of a burial plot in the cemetery.

Henry Powell of Woodsburg bought the plot several years ago and had one of his children buried there. Subsequently he went South to go into business, leaving his family in Woodsburg. Nothing more was thought about the plot until the latter part of last week, when another child died. Mrs. Powell was told by the cemetery authorities that the plot had been exchanged for another. She had heard nothing about any transfer, and the child's body was taken to the cemetery.

At the grave the mourners were met by Mrs. Charles H. Perry of East Rockaway, who claimed the plot belonged to her. Mrs. Perry forbade the child's interment, and Mrs. Powell was forced to put the body in the cemetery receiving vault.

Mrs. Perry had a grave dug in the plot she claimed had been exchanged for the one in dispute. The Powells refused to recognize ownership of the other plot, and consulted counsel. They were advised to have a grave opened in the old plot. This was done yesterday, but when they attempted to bury their child's body the cemetery authorities stopped them. The body is still in the receiving vault.

It appears that some time ago Mrs. Perry requested Mrs. Powell to exchange the plot for another. Mrs. Powell, after consulting her brother-in-law, concluded not to make the transfer. The Perrys were anxious to get the plot, and, to prevent any misunderstanding Mrs. Powell called upon Trustee Christopher Snedeker and forbade a new deed being issued.

It is now claimed Mr. Perry told the Trustees he had seen Mrs. Powell and it was all right. On the strength of this statement he got a deed for the plot. Mrs. Powell insists she never consented to the transfer.

The Perrys wanted Sexton George Rhodes to remove the body of the child already buried in the disputed plot to the one they say Mrs. Powell took in exchange, but the sexton refused.

Mr. Powell intends to commence legal proceedings against the Perrys and the cemetery corporation. Mrs. Perry wanted the plot, it is said, because it adjoined one owned by her relatives.

Ordained to the Priesthood.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 8.—At Grace Church this morning Bishop Starkey of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark ordained to the priesthood the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, assistant at Trinity Church, Newport, and the Rev. Samuel D. Van Loan, assistant at Grace Church, Jersey City. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary of New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. L. S. Upton, Twenty-first Infantry, one month from Oct. 15; Major A. E. Bates, pay department, fifteen days; Lieut. E. T. Cole, Eighth Infantry, five days' extension; Capt. T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, two months; Lieut. Col. W. L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Frederick Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry, four months; Lieut. C. L. Cornell, Fourth Artillery, four months; Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, three months from Oct. 15.

—Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of supplies for use of the Indian Service during the current fiscal year, in place of Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, Sixth Cavalry, who is relieved.

—Lieuts. Bogardus Eldridge, Tenth Infantry; Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, and Daniel F. Ingum, Twelfth Infantry, are detailed as members of the general court-martial convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

—Lieut. Col. George B. Dandy, Deputy Quartermaster General, having reported for duty from leave, Major Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster, is relieved from the duties assigned him at Omaha.

—Transfers.—The following transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry are ordered: Capt. Carroll H. Potter, from Company C to Company I; Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, from Company I to Company C.

—The order relieving Lieut. John Little, Fourteenth Infantry, from duty at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., is amended to take effect Oct. 23.

—Major John S. Witcher, Paymaster, will proceed from El Paso, Texas, to and take station at Albuquerque, New-Mexico.

—The order detailing Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, for duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is revoked.

Navy News.

—Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers, detached from the Newark and ordered to the Detroit.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Elsie Leslie met with quite a painful accident last week at Lake St. Catherine, near Poultney, Vt., where she has been spending the Summer. She and her sister, Dora Lynde, were driving along the lake, when the horse became unmanageable and plunged into the water. The two girls were thrown from the carriage and struck upon the rocks. Elsie's left arm was sprained, and she received several severe bruises. Dora sustained a fracture of the left arm and was also badly bruised.

—Managers A. M. Palmer and E. E. Rice have arranged to give a luncheon at the Waldorf next Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to E. Jakobowsky, the composer of "Erminie." Among the American composers invited to participate are Gustave Kerker, W.

The New-York Times.

NEW-JERSEY VOTERS AROUSED

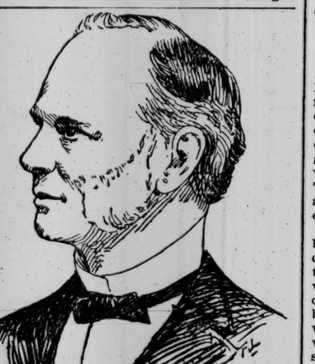
PREPARING FOR FIERCE WAR ON RACE-TRACK GAMBLING.

Citizen Leagues Being Organized in Every County and Township of the State—The Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall, President of the League, Talks of Its Plans and Prospects—Ministers of All Denominations and Citizens Generally Interested in the Reform Movement.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 8.—Dr. Everard Kempshall, "the tall and towering doctor," as he is called in Elizabeth, is at the head of the Citizens' League, which is taking such an active part in New-Jersey politics. He had just finished swinging the dumb-bells, at the Elizabeth Athletic Club, when the correspondent of The New-York Times asked him concerning the work of the Citizens' League, of which he is the President.

"The league may not succeed in breaking the power of the race-track gamblers this year," he said, "but it will continue to agitate until it does. The work so far this year has been remarkable, and the gamblers are beginning to tremble. I cannot understand how New-Jersey, a State peculiarly adapted for the residences of New-York and Philadelphia business men, should become the paradise of the gamblers driven out of New-York and Pennsylvania. Everywhere in this State men who love their homes are protesting. We are just beginning to see the first boom of the Citizens' League.

"The Citizens' League, as a State organization, intends to take no part in politics. It advises and assists in the organization of county leagues to oppose legislation in the interest of race-track gamblers. It must be remembered that the Citizens' League



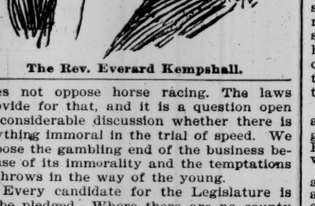
The Rev. Everard Kempshall.

does not oppose horse racing. The laws provide for that, and it is a question open to considerable discussion whether there is anything immoral in the trial of speed. We oppose the gambling end of the business because of its immorality and the temptations it throws in the way of the young.

"Every candidate for the Legislature is to be pledged. Where there are no county leagues the work of securing pledges will be assumed by the Executive Committee of the State League. If a candidate for the Senate or the House of Assembly refuses to be committed to vote against legislation favorable to the gamblers, the league will work against that man, no matter what may be his politics. In case the candidates on both tickets are favorable to that kind of legislation, it is the intention to place a citizens' ticket in the field, as has been done in Camden County, and may be done in Monmouth and even in Hudson County. In Passaic County the league movement has enlarged its scope. The organization seeks to rectify some of the abuses in the Municipal Government, as well as to oppose race-track gambling.

"The fight in Monmouth County is interesting, more so than in any of the other race-track counties. The Monmouth race track has been meddlesome in politics, and the patience of the people has been exhausted. There will be a desperate fight in Monmouth. The people are unusually free from the abuses of the race-track corporation have been terrible. The Citizens' League has brought together some of the best citizens.

"We are not founding a new party, but a new movement that interests every man who has any pride in his home and his home. We are arousing public sentiment, but it is necessary to have an organization. We do not know how soon we must take a hand in the political affairs of some county. All the counties are not organized, but may be, in the counties where there are race tracks there is much enthusiasm. In Union County there are



The Rev. Dean McNulty.

local leagues in many of the townships. In Elizabeth there are several organizations. I think Union, Monmouth, and Camden Counties are the best organized. Other counties, however, are falling into line.

"The Citizen League is thankful to The New-York Times for the work it is doing in exposing the bad acts of the race-track gamblers. We like the way that paper has fastened its teeth in the throats of the gambling fraternity."

Dr. Kempshall has, for twenty years, been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth. He is the father of the Citizen League movement, and its most emphatic exponent. He has succeeded in interesting in the cause Dr. McCosh and President Patton of Princeton; Bishop Scarborough of the Diocese of New-Jersey; ex-Speaker James J. Bergen, Gen. E. Burd Grubb, Dr. John L. Scudder, Dr. J. Ward, Judge Van Whalen, Samuel Gray of Camden, and a host of representative citizens.

The league came into existence two years ago, when Assemblyman Parker of Monmouth introduced the race-track bills, and a number of prominent men gathered in the Supreme Court room, at the State House, and, after discussing the best way to fight legislation of that character, the league was formed, and the work began. The league asked for a hearing before the committee considering the bills. On that day several thousand persons invaded Trenton. The race-track bills never came out of the committee.

The league had to make a persistent demand to get a hearing last Winter. It was denied that privilege, because it was part of the plan of W. J. Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," who, with Speaker Flynn, was engineering the bills through the two branches, not to allow the dominees" to be heard. This demand was followed by a general outburst of indignation all over the State. At the eleventh hour the representatives of the Citizens' League were accorded a hearing, but it availed nothing. The bills were passed, and the league held a mass meeting in the Opera House in Trenton, which was attended by an immense crowd. The legislators who voted for the bill were severely criticised.

Assemblyman James W. Fanning of Mercer was so frightened by the immensity of the gathering that he went to his friend and pastor, the Rev. G. M. Studdiford, and confessed that he had wronged his constituents by voting for the racing bills. The manner in which the league was treated last Winter by the race-track legislators has aroused them to greater energy in this campaign.

The league includes all sects. One of its most energetic members is Dean McNulty of Paterson, a Catholic clergyman. He has constituted himself a law and order society. He has collected evidence against saloon keepers and gambling places and has prosecuted them in the courts. About a year ago, when gathering evidence of Sunday liquor selling in the vicinity of his church, he was assaulted by a saloon keeper. At all the public gatherings of the league the Dean is one of the most acceptable speakers.

R. V. Lindsbury, A. Steen, and ex-Judge W. M. Lanning are the legal advisers of the State Executive Committee. They instituted the suits pending in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the race-track laws passed last Winter. A conclusion is expected soon.

There is an organizer for the league for each county in the State. There are but five counties without county leagues. They are Bergen, Sussex, Atlantic, Camden, and Salem. In Essex County the movement has just been started, and leagues are being formed in Montclair, Orange, and South Orange.

In Camden County W. J. Thompson has control of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, and the league has placed a full ticket in the field. It will probably not get a chance to test its strength, however, as Maurice Rogers, the Republican candidate for the Senate, is seeking a re-election on his anti-race track record. When the league made its nominations it was thought the private counsel of W. J. Thompson would be the candidate.

In Mercer County the league will hold an immense mass meeting Oct. 17. The Paterson Reform League proposes to organize in every ward. Its principle purpose is to secure a better set of legislators.

The league is growing fast in Hudson County, where both city and county politics are controlled by the Guttenberg race-track owner. Every township in Monmouth is to be organized. Meetings are being held in some parts of the county almost nightly. In a few weeks all the Senatorial and Assembly nominations of the State will be made, and then the work of pledging the candidates will begin.

"WANTED—A MORAL CYCLONE."

The Rev. John L. Scudder of Jersey City Denounces Race-Track Gamblers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—"Wanted—A Moral Cyclone," was the subject of the Rev. John L. Scudder's prelude to his sermon at the Congregational Tabernacle this evening. Notices were read in all the churches of the city to-day, requesting the election of three delegates from each congregation to the Moral Reform Society Convention in the Second Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening. The Rev. Mr. Scudder added his prelude to the notice. In the course of the prelude he said:

"Last Spring, a hurricane in Mississippi blew with such intensity that it threw a cow over a Baptist church and carried off a certain Mrs. Sarah Harrington, whose body was never found. New-Jersey needs a moral cyclone which will do the same for those blacklegs in our last Legislature who voted for race-track gambling, and some of whom are now seeking re-election. If a single one of those infamous creatures is returned to the Capitol, this State will be scandalized, and true men should hide their heads in shame. One month from now the citizens of New-Jersey will have an opportunity to show their manhood and wipe out the ineffable reproach of last Winter.

"What are the resources at our command, and how can we sit down hard upon this gambling fraternity that captured the State House by corruption and controlled it by wholesale bribery?

"First, we can do our duty as citizens and see that only such men are nominated as will pledge themselves to repeal the present race-track gambling legislation, and put such pledges down in black and white before they are nominated. Furthermore, only men should be nominated whose records give assurance that they will keep their pledges, and not be bought by gamblers' gold.

"Second, resolutions should be introduced into all conventions, denouncing the present race-track legislation and demanding its repeal. If any convention defies the popular will and refuses to adopt such resolutions, let its candidates be rejected by all respectable people.

"Third, let every man who makes any pretensions to manhood, every Christian who claims to serve God, both register and vote and see to it that every man he can possibly influence does the same.

"Let every woman who has a husband, or son, or brother, or lover, or acquaintance give him no rest until he promises to perform the above-mentioned duties.

"Unless we are preternaturally vigilant and active, we shall have a Paterson brewer for the next President of the Senate and Starter Flynn for Speaker of the House, with a company of slaves and cowards beneath them to do their bidding. We shall have worse legislation than we had last year, and with none to blame for it but ourselves, for we, the decent, order-loving citizens, are vastly in the majority. Then let the indifferent awake and the 'stay-at-homes' turn out for once and see how a ballot box looks. Let the people arise throughout the length and breadth of the State, without reference to party, and elect men who will redeem us from disgrace and reflect honor upon New-Jersey."

FIERCE FIGHT IN FLATBUSH.

A Man Has His Skull Fractured and a Policeman Loses His Teeth.

Sticks, knives, clubs, glasses, and pistols figured in a row between two policemen and four citizens in Miller's saloon, Flatbush, Saturday night. When the row was over, John Stapleton was unconscious, with a fractured skull, and Policeman Clark's teeth had been knocked down his throat.

Policeman Clark had been attacked by the same men Friday night. His revolver, shield, and club were taken away. He recovered his club and revolver. Saturday night he went to Miller's saloon, expecting to get his shield. He found John, Frank, and James Stapleton and Roger Donohue there and he demanded his shield from John Stapleton.

A blow in the mouth, which felled him, was the answer. The battle then became furious. Subsequent Clark drew his revolver, but the crowd, armed with various weapons, leaped on him and knocked him down. They jumped on him and beat him fiercely. Policeman Whalen heard the noise, came to the rescue, and knocked John Stapleton down with a blow on the head.

The men became scared and ran away. Stapleton was taken to the Town Hall. If he is able to move he will be arraigned today.

Death of "Aunt Sally" Gilson.

RED HOOK, Oct. 8.—"Aunt Sally" Gilson, a negress who was once a slave in the family of Gen. Montgomery of Revolutionary fame, died at her home in this village to-day. She claimed to be 106 years old, and was certainly over a hundred years old. Her son, Alexander, died five years ago at the age of seventy-five years. "Aunt Sally" was an inveterate smoker, and not until two weeks before her death did she give up her clay pipe, many years she lived in the family of Mme. Livingston, on the old Montgomery place at Annandale, and later was with Misses Louise and Julia Hunt, who now live on that place. "Aunt Sally" will be buried with her old red bandana around her head as she wore it in life. One child, Cornelia, who is nearly seventy, survives her.

Hot Chase for a Crap Player.

Policeman Kent and Roundsman McNally of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, aided by a number of citizens, had a hot chase after a crowd of crap players who had been playing on West Thirty-ninth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They caught an Italian, James Jackmon, seventeen years old, of 309 Seventh Avenue. While he was being taken to the station a crowd numbering fully 500 surrounded him and threatened violence. Nobody seemed to know why he was arrested. Everybody thought he had committed some terrible crime, and the police had a deal of trouble in taking him to the station.

Beer Instead of Rich Widows.

Rich widows willing to marry again were what Alexander Schmidt pretended to get for customers looking for wives, according to Max Isenberg of 104 Fourth Street. Isenberg is a stool pigeon for the police. Schmidt keeps a candy store at 340 East Eleventh Street. Because he didn't produce a rich widow after Isenberg had negotiated with him, but, instead, sold a bottle of lager beer to him, Schmidt was arrested and charged with violating the excise law. He was held in $100 bail in Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

HARVARD'S VIGOROUS GROWTH

GAIN SHOWN IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Beginning of the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Year of Its History—The Progress Shown Especially in the Graduate School and the Lawrence Scientific School—Advertising and a Great Exhibit at Chicago the Causes—Prof. Shaler's Work as Dean.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—Harvard College began Sept. 28 the two hundred and fifty-eighth year of its history. So far as can be ascertained, there has been a growth in all departments of the university, especially in the graduate school of the college and in the Lawrence Scientific School, but until the preliminary directory of students is issued next week it will be impossible correctly to state the facts and figures regarding the increase. On the opening morning, 436 men registered in the freshman class, but this number has been slightly increased by recent registration and by a general shifting of students from the "special" department to the freshman class.

The Lawrence Scientific School, of which Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler is Dean, has shown the most gratifying growth. The number of students now amounts to nearly 300, of whom 250 registered on the opening day. Last year the list of students at the Scientific School numbered 181, of whom 48 were first year "regulars." Consequently the increase from 181 to 300 has become a matter for comment and gratification.

The causes of this growth are two. These are the large amount of advertising done in the newspapers and the exhibit of the school work at the Columbian Exposition. The effect of the newspaper advertising was heightened by the fact that Prof. Shaler's name, so well known in the scientific world, stood at the head of the newspaper notices. Since Prof. Shaler was made Dean of the school the curriculum has been given an added stimulus, and the school has been lifted to an important position in the university. Some 15,000 pamphlets and prospectuses of the enlarged courses of the school were distributed at the Chicago Fair. The supply was exhausted very early, on account of the unusual demand, and the publication department of the university in Cambridge has been unable to keep up with the orders from Chicago. This distribution undoubtedly exerted a great influence on the present surprising growth of the Scientific School.

Usually, on the Monday night following the opening of college, occurs the freshman and sophomore "rush." So fierce have been these struggles between the classes that "Bloody Monday" has passed into college history. The Faculty, however, has taken no direct steps to stop the practice of rushing, but in a quiet way has undermined the whole system. Stimulated by the success of last year's meeting, the President and other officers of the university invited the freshman class to meet in Sanders Theatre on Monday night. So attractive did the names of the speakers sound to the incoming class that Sanders was filled with students. Prof. Shaler presided, and introduced President Eliot, who spoke to the boys about the necessity of cultivating independence of thought, truth seeking, gentlemanliness, and duty. Addresses were also made by Dr. H. P. Walcott, Moorfield Story, Profs. Peabody and Tausig, Maynard Ladd, '94, and Bertram G. Waters, '94, Captain of the university eleven. The students showed by their attention that the efforts of the university to bring the freshman class into a closer union with the Faculty and the upper classes had been successful. After the meeting some of the wilder students of '96 and '97 tried to start a rush in front of Gray's, but the affair fell absolutely flat. Thus died "Bloody Monday."

The Co-operative Society began the year with increased business. In 1889-90 the business amounted to $62,000. The year 1892-3 showed a result of $107,000. A dividend of $5,000 is soon to be declared. A decrease in cost of membership has been made from $1.50 to $1, and on Oct. 5 the membership stood at 1,426, as against 1,279 at the same date last year. The total membership during 1892-3 was 1,484. Twenty clerks are now carrying on the work of the society.

PRINCETON'S NEW HALL.

To be Ready When the Seniors Graduate —Baird Prizes in Oratory.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The work on the interior of Alexander Hall has been advancing steadily during the Summer vacation, and the entire structure will probably be ready for occupancy by the present senior class at the time of their graduation. The exterior of the building is completed, while in the interior six men are engaged on the mosaic finishing in connection with the rostrum. The seats in the gallery and on the main floor are in their positions, and the completion of the rostrum is alone necessary to make the building ready for occupancy.

Although nothing was done during the Summer, work is now being pushed forward upon the Brokaw Athletic Field, just south of the college. The field house and swimming tank are complete, and attention is being entirely given to the athletic fields below.

Mr. Thomas Shields Clarke of the class of '82 is at work on the design of a memorial window, to be placed in the southern wall of Nassau Hall, facing the cannon. The window will commemorate the adjournment of the Continental Congress on Sept. 24, 1783, to attend the annual commencement. John Witherspoon was President of the college, and at his invitation the august body adjourned its session in the hall in which the window will be placed and took part in the exercises. While at work on the designs Mr. Clarke will conduct a sketch club in Princeton.

At a recent meeting of the Chess Club, the object of which was to consider the advisability of entering the intercollegiate chess tournament, it was unanimously voted that the club should be represented by from two to four members. It was also decided to have a handicap preliminary tournament, for which a prize will be given.

The men appointed to contest for the Baird Prizes in oratory, poetry, and disputation were announced this week. The prizes represent the income of $6,000, given by Charles O. Baird, to those who excel in the oratorical exercises of the senior class. The following men were appointed: C. M. Cartright, A. T. Davis, E. F. Keigwin, S. W. Kinney, E. R. Laughlin, G. S. McCague, D. McColl, A. McGaffin, E. J. Patterson, H. M. Sheldon, R. Swann, and H. W. Sykes. These men are chosen from those who have ranked among the first twelve writers in their class in any two of the three departments of English literature, rhetoric, and oratory.

The following is a partial list of additions to the Faculty since last year: Prof. Baldwin of Toronto University, Stuart professor of experimental psychology; Prof. Perry of Williams College, professor of elocution and esthetic criticism; Prof. Hibben, assistant professor of logic T. H. P. Sailer, assistant in Biblical instruction; Prof. Mildwer, assistant professor of German, and Prof. Raymond, professor of esthetics. In addition, the following instructors have been obtained: Herr Stollhoren, instructor in modern languages; Harry B. Corgington, A. B., assistant in oratory; Dr. Nicholas E. Crosby will assist Prof. Marquand in the art department; instructor in history, Alfred P. Demins, A. M., of Maryland; instructors in mathematics, William B. Chittenden, A. B., Charles Howard Hinton, A. M., and Leigh Wilbur Reid, A. B.; instructor in physics, Frank Allan Waterman, A. M.

The first prize of $50 for the best Princeton song has been awarded to "Princeton Days," with words by W. B. Tarkington, '93, and music by L. F. Pease, '95. The second prize of $25 was taken by "The Tiger Lilly," both the words and music of which were written by L. C. Woodruff, '95.

At the annual meeting of the sophomore class the following officers were elected: President—Gordon Johnson; Vice President—Langdon Lea; Secretary—E. B. Hodge, Jr.; Treasurer—J. H. Scheide; Historians—J. B. Cochrane, A. L. P. Dennis. Six members of the Reception Committee were elected, namely: A. G. Milbank, R. F. Little, J. C. Kerr, L. Lea, P. Frazer, and Thomas Cadwallader.

The officers of the Faust Club for the ensuing year are: President—A. G. Milbank; Vice President—Langdon Lea; Treasurer—Sydney Bunting; Secretary—W. K. Greene. The following men were elected members of the club: E. B. Hodge, R. D. Small, A. L. P. Dennis, Scott McLanahan, E. F. Randolph, Eugene Gray, and B. J. Clay, Jr.

YALE'S NEW YEAR BEGUN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Yale has fairly entered upon her one hundred and ninety-fourth year. The last department of the university opened last Thursday, and now the machinery of the entire institution is in motion. The art and medical departments opened during the week. In the former about 35 students will take exclusively art courses this year, but over 200 will work in the department from other branches of the university. The Medical School will number about 140 this year, against 110 last year. The increase in numbers is due to the increased facilities for scientific work in the chemical and physiological laboratory, which will double the working power of the school. No change in the leading instructors has been made.

At last the repairs on Battell Chapel are practically done. Last Tuesday the first chapel services of the school year were held. The outside walls are not yet wholly completed, and the freshmen seats are not in place, but work is stopped long enough for the chapel exercises to be held, and operations are resumed. The addition makes it possible to dispose of 300 more freshmen, and will for the present settle the compulsory chapel question.

The Secretary of the Faculty, F. B. Dexter, has compiled an account of the alumni of the university who died during the past year. The number includes: Academic department, 78; Scientific department, 9; Law School, 3; Medical School, 3. The oldest living graduates are Henry Herrick of North Woodstock and Edward Beecher of Brooklyn, both of the class of 1822. The average age of the graduates dying last year was sixty-four and a half years.

Drs. Jay Seaver and William G. Anderson, associate Directors of the new Yale gymnasium, have started what appears to be an effective success. They offered two courses in physical culture last Spring—the first in Yale—and they have been rewarded by an unusually large number of seniors who are eager to take either one or both of the courses. Dr. Anderson has opened his gymnastic training school here, and included among his pupils are 200 young women from all parts of the country, a large number from the South. This is believed to be the largest normal physical school for women in New-England.

OCTOBER WORK AT WEST POINT.

Exercises Which Now Engage the Cadets —Two Men in Disgrace.

WEST POINT, Oct. 8.—The October exercises, which consist of light and field battery drills, instructions in the school of the cannoneer, school of the driver, mortar, siege, and seacoast batteries, commenced last Monday. The preliminary exercises are of an elementary character and prepare the cadet for the more practical lessons which come later in the month.

Cadets Conrad, Bash, and Seeley left the Academy Tuesday. The order for their suspension was read at noon. Cadets Seeley and Conrad will not return to West Point.

The Army Officers' Athletic Association is steadily growing in membership. The officers, with two exceptions, are the same as last year. Prof. Edgar W. Bass is President, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills Vice President, Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., Secretary, Lieut. George F. Barney Treasurer. Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning represents football, Lieut. George H. Cameron baseball, Lieut. Richmond P. Davis tennis, and Mr. Herman Koehler general athletics. The cadets will not elect officers for their association until after the Annapolis football game.

The hospital corps has weekly lectures. Capt. Reynolds, the junior doctor, gives instruction in bandaging and other practical subjects.

Cadets Hugh La F. Applewhite and Herbert S. Rogers, who went beyond limits Saturday night, have not yet been tried. The offense is the same as that committed by those who were suspended for the Chicago affair.

Regimental parade, which was held for the first time Sunday, will be continued during October. Dress parade has been discontinued for the present.

Photography has long been employed in the drawing department. Lieut. Brown copies drawings, &c., from which blue prints are made and kept for reference.

The Superintendent and Commandant visited Washington recently, and remained there several days. Major Spurgin has gone to Chicago. He will return to West Point about Nov. 1.

The bids opened for a new set of officers' quarters were not accepted, being much higher than the appropriation. New plans will have to be drawn, so as to come within the amount granted by Congress for that purpose.

A few nights ago the roar of a cannon startled the echoes of old Cro' Nest. No one knows who was the cannoneer.

Col. Frederick D. Grant and family will remain at Cranston's during the Winter. The hotel will be kept open until March. Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris are expected to return within a few days.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Normal College of the City of New-York opened with the largest attendance known in its history, having on the register 1,944 students, giving an attendance of 1,875. About one-third of the students are pursuing the classical course, while the remaining two-thirds are in the normal course. There are only two courses at the college. The large staff of teachers has returned, with the exception of Prof. Wood, who is ill with nervous prostration caused by overwork, and Miss Gaskin, instructor in botany, who married Judge Brown, and, of course, resigned her position.

There will be a competitive examination on Friday afternoon, Oct. 13, to fill this vacancy. Only four candidates have thus far presented themselves. The committee will consider no candidate unless she receive an average of 85 per cent. or over in the following subjects: Botany, physiology, zoology, and physical geography. In all except the first the examination will be comparatively simple. In the special subject in which she must instruct, the examination will be a severe test. The Executive Committee reserves to itself the right to reject any candidate it may see fit, even though she pass the most creditable examination. Experience, character, and general cultivation will be taken into consideration as factors in making the selection.

It is expected that there will be a vacancy in the training department, which will be filled in a manner similar to that above described. No teacher has been appointed without a competitive examination for many years.

The sanitary condition of the college is now perfect. All the lavatories are situated between the two main college buildings in structures especially erected for that purpose at a cost of about $16,000.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The mechanical course of the college was founded four years ago, and from its very commencement more students chose this practical course in preference to either the courses of science or classics. This is the first time there has been a senior class in the mechanical course. The class this year has crowded the workshop far beyond its capacity, so that it will necessitate the building of an extension in the near future. During the Summer large quantities of new tools were bought and more accommodations made in partial anticipation of the increased attendance.

During the last few days all the literary societies and social organizations of the college have been having their opening meetings and preparing for the Winter's work or pleasure. The Clionian and Phrenocosmian Literary Societies opened with a large meeting.

Hobart College.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The new college year has opened auspiciously, with a larger attendance than at any time during the last twenty years. The dormitories and the chapter houses of the Greek letter societies are filled to their capacity.

The event of the term of the most general interest has been a visit to the college of Gov. Flower. A reception was given him by President Potter, at which a brief but interesting address was made by the Governor to the students.

On Sept. 22 a paper was read before the Faculty and invited guests by John Safford Fiske of Alassio, Italy, on Gothic architecture. The library received this week a copy of "The Legal Code of Alfred the Great," edited with an introduction by Milton Haight Turk, Ph. D., elected White Professor of English in Hobart in 1890.

During the Summer a very acceptable addition to the college scholarships was made by the establishment of one on a foundation of $5,000, by Mrs. Marianne Butler of New-Hartford, N. Y., the conditions being essentially the same as those of the scholarship of the same value established last Winter by Mrs. Agnes Demorest of Elizabeth.

The freshman-sophomore annual contests embraced this year three events: A 100-yard dash, a game of baseball, and a cane rush. All three events were won by the sophomores.

Cornell's Editorial Squabble.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The attention of the students has lately been directed to the difficulty of the Board of Editors of The Cornell Daily Sun. Last Spring, at the annual election, the usual number of editors were returned to the board. When this new board tried to organize and elect an editor in chief and business manager, a deadlock resulted which subsequent meetings failed to break.

No compromise was made and this Fall the university has been treated to the novel feature of two issues of The Cornell Daily Sun, both claiming to be the only true and original Sun. Compromise was finally suggested by the President of the university, and, after several stormy meetings of the board, at which the President was present, the matter is to be left to the vote of the entire student body. The result of the ballot determines which Sun is to continue publication. The defeated party is to retire at once from the field. The result is awaited with interest.

Opening Lecture at Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Union College Bulletin announces that the opening address in the Butterfield course for the Fall term will be Charles A. Dana's lecture on "The Press and Journalism." This will be delivered Friday, Oct. 13.

The rule restricting admission to the Faculty and students will be suspended, and the editors of the Valley of the Mohawk and Hudson will be invited to attend.

Newsdealer Covert's Good Fortune.

The efforts of The New-York Times to get for Geo. L. Covert, the crippled newsdealer at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, a suitable place to keep and sell his papers, have been successful. He has just closed a contract with Martin Ungerich, owner of the building at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, for a stand under the new elevated railway stairs. He has paid his advance money, and the large sum which great-hearted people contributed so quickly in response to the appeal of The New-York Times has placed him and his mother in a position to fight an even battle with the world.

READING'S ARCHÆOLOGISTS

A SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE COMPANY'S ANTIQUITIES.

Committeemen Organized Under Distinguished Leadership to Pursue Important Research—Discoveries May Be Repeated by the End of the Century—Meanwhile Mr. Rice Is Pushing Ahead for the Ousting of the Receivers and for a Management Devoid of Mystery.

It must be gratifying to Gen. Cesnola and the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other delvers into antiquarian research that the love for their specialty has at length penetrated into the profane precincts of Wall Street, hitherto devoted only to the practical everyday affairs of the world, and too little given to the ennobling influences of historical studies. It therefore gives The Times great pleasure to inform its readers that the Reading committees are about to organize themselves into a society for the study of Reading antiquities, under the able guidance of Mr. Little, vulgarly called an accountant, but in reality a historian of promise.

It must be gratifying to Reading security holders to know that their committees are thus engaged in improving their minds, and that undoubtedly in a few years they will be able to publish an interesting volume on the ancient history of Reading. And whether at that time Reading will still exist or not will be quite a secondary question to the committees, whose interests in the property are purely scientific. And indeed the history of a dead concern is more satisfactory, because it can be rounded up, while one still living requires a wearisome following from day to day utterly inconsistent with archaeological delights.

Of course, it is not quite certain whether that volume will be devoted to the study of Reading's antiquities alone. There is a fascination in these matters that carries one along further and further into the receding recesses of time, that will not cease until the origin of al things is discovered. It is learned from the occasional dispatches from Philadelphia that Mr. Little has been spending his time, so far, in the study of Reading's accounts from Jan. 1, 1888, to the time of the receivership, and that he expects soon to undertake the study of the Coal and Iron Company's accounts from the same period. He also hopes that by next December he will be able to give the results of some of his studies to the committees, who will then decide whether anything later—which might reflect on the receivership now existing—will be required. If that should be the decision of the committees, after mature deliberation, we may expect (judging from the rapidity with which the committee from Feb. 20, 1893, to the present day, some thing about the affairs of the Reading from Feb. 20 1893, to the present day, sometime before the close of the century. It must be remembered that it would be bad taste for antiquarians to allow their history to be any more modern than that.

It is, however, not probable, judging from human nature in general, that the committee, after having once tasted the joy of archaeological research, in which it is now engaged, will care to enter into the later phases of Reading's history; but that, on the contrary, its inclinations and tastes will lead it further and further back, so that, by the time it is ready to report to the security holders, it will probably be on the methods of transportation in the time of the Pharaohs. By that time probably, too, it may call upon its constituents for a subscription to transport another obelisk to this city, as the one with which we are now favored seems to be badly in need of repair, and will probably not last to the time when the committee will be ready to make report to its constituents on Reading affairs.

We are also informed, in a rather too meagre telegram from Philadelphia, that Mr. Little, in his archaeological research, has as yet found nothing startling, although he has come upon some interesting finds. Now, as for startling discoveries, they can scarcely be expected any longer in the domain of archaeology, since Rawlinson dug up Nineveh, and the later explorations of Troy by Schliemann. As far as interesting finds are concerned, we must be remembered, too, that Mr. Little is quite a novice in Reading lore, and that, therefore, numerous finds which may interest him and the committee and others not acquainted with Reading affairs, are quite stale and unprofitable to those whose experiences in the affairs of the company date back before Feb. 20 last.

Not that an examination might not be made which would reveal much that is startling, indeed, accustomed as Reading security holders have been to one disastrous sensation succeeding another. But it is scarcely likely that such a revelation will be made by a comparison of vouchers and figures and footings.

It would indeed be interesting, and perhaps startling, to know why the Port Reading cost $600,000 more than the bonds issued for it, or why the Terminal cost over $1,500,000 more, but columns will balance perfectly without revealing these secrets.

It would be well for the committee, when resting from its more learned labors, to study Offenbach's "Brigands." That instructive opera bouffe tells us concerning a Treasurer of the sovereign of Mon Duke, the finances of whose books balanced with such nicety that the divergence of a single farthing cost him such qualms of conscience that he passed sleepless nights, racking his brain in the vain endeavor to discover the cause of such divergence. Nevertheless, he informs the audience, in confidence, that the ducal Treasury is in reality nothing but an empty void, a mere figment of the imagination, as he—the Treasurer—had arranged the vast accounts about which his well-balanced books were supposed to be concerned, in agreeable converse with Duchesses, Countesses, and Baronesses.

It might be supposed that as a truly conscientious Treasurer he might have given early information of this fact to his ducal master rather than to the audience; but, after all, it must be remembered that those composing the audience are the only interested parties, as they have invested their money in good faith, to see what was going on, while the ducal master is, after all, only an opera bouffe Duke, who draws his salary whether there is any money in the ducal Treasury or not.

It might almost appear as though the Reading security holders who have a serious monetary interest in the Reading comedy or tragedy should receive early information regarding the affairs of their own Treasury, rather than those who have no further interest in the proceedings than the salaries and fees that can be gotten out of it. It is well known that most of the members of the committee have no further interest in Reading's affairs than the fees that they may expect to obtain as counsel or members of the committees, or such valuable points as may be derived from intimate converse with the Treasurer, who is full of lore, or that member of the committee having bought, or having advised his friends to purchase, Reading on the strength of early information vouchsafed to them by the receivers.

And Reading security holders may well ask why they who have paid their money can get no information, either early or late, that may throw light on the value of their securities; why the receivers, if they have anything to relate, should not have related it directly to the security holders, and why the committee, if it has heard anything favorable or unfavorable, should not have at first reported it to those whom they represent. These probably are questions without the domain of archaeology, and therefore not intelligible to the F. S. B. A. (Fellow of the Society for Reading Antiquities.)

Fortunately for Reading security holders, while the receivers and committees are hobnobbing together and exchanging mysteries, to the utter confusion of any who desire to follow their well-covered movements, Mr. Rice is quietly, but with fixed determination, moving on in a direct course toward the ousting of the receivers and securing for the Reading a management that will have no mysteries, but will be able to communicate its actions and its doings to the proprietors of the property. It will have no other interest but that of serving those proprietors ably and loyally.

Day by day his strength is growing, and in no way has it been better manifested than by the fact that the London committee has reprinted his statement, published in The Times Sept. 6, in full, and has given it wide circulation. The demand for it has been so great that two editions have been exhausted. Letters from Europe are pouring in upon Mr. Rice in response to the appeal, placing at his disposal the holdings of the writers and promising him every support.

The receivers, in dread of Mr. Rice's growing strength, and seeing the handwriting on the wall, are attempting now to offset it by claiming for themselves good and loyal management. Instead of threats of foreclosure, which was threatened months ago, the talk from Philadelphia is now just to the contrary. The management is thus eating its own words every day, in the hope of being able to placate the Reading security holders, that it may be able to enjoy the sweets and emoluments of office for a little while longer.

It may, therefore, be said that by his determined championship of the property Mr. Rice has already saved it. But the Reading security holders must not be lulled into sleep by the promise of future good behavior on the part of those now in control. The Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley interests may deem it prudent to hide for a time. With the present management in control and the security holders lulled into acquiescence by deceptive promises, how long would it be before the old tricks were repeated?

And even if the impossible should happen, and the receivers should really devote themselves loyally to the interests of the property, their gross incompetency would unfit them for the task of arresting its ruin and placing it again on the road to prosperity.

UNEQUALED FAIR BUILDINGS.

Sir Richard Webster's Impressions of the Columbian Exposition.

Sir Richard Webster, the eminent English barrister, Chairman of the British Commissioners to the World's Fair, is stopping at the Windsor Hotel. He is on his way home from Chicago and will sail next Wednesday.

"I came to this country to visit the World's Fair, and especially to look after the British exhibit," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "I have enjoyed my visit exceedingly. The World's Fair is very interesting, but it was its architectural beauties that especially impressed me. They have never been equalled at previous great exhibitions. Chicago has splendid facilities for such display, and the most has been made of them.

"In my opinion the holding of the fair in Chicago will do much to develop the great Northwest, and will materially increase the volume of trade of that part of the United States."

Sir Richard said that he had visited Canada, but he declined to express an opinion on the Bering Sea arbitration or its effect on the Dominion. He modestly said that he was not an authority on the subject of home rule.

"I do not believe that the Home-Rule bill will ever be passed," he said emphatically. "The bill is wrong in principle. The separation of Great Britain and Ireland should never take place. It would not be desirable for the Irish people. Mr. Gladstone's refusal to appeal to the voters after the Lords rejected his bill indicated that he knew that it would be beaten. If the country voted on it to-day it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

"There is no danger of the abolition of the House of Lords. The people of Great Britain indorse their action on the Home Rule bill. The Gladstonians hint at the abolition of the House of Lords only for political capital. Mr. Gladstone personally is a wonderful man, and I hope he will be preserved for the English people for many years. He is hale and hearty to-day."

Church of the Messiah Chancel Dedicated.

The new chancel of the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop Littlejohn, who delivered a short address of congratulation. The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, the rector, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Baker's brothers, the Rev. George S. Baker of St. Luke's Hospital and the Rev. Walter Baker of Cincinnati, assisted in the services. The new chancel cost $50,0000. It measures 42 by 31 feet, and the dome is 65 feet high. The floor and wainscoting are of marble. Upon the platform is an oak pulpit, with an oak sedilium on each side. Suspended from the arches are hanging lamps of bronze, duplicates of the famous lamps in St. Mark's, Venice. Another lamp hangs over the communion table, which is of Carrara marble, inlaid with other marbles of rich colors. It is one of the handsomest chancels in America.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—*Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 10:30.

84—Thomson vs. Easley. 71—Koke vs. Balken. 73—Rafolovits vs. American Tobacco Company. 99—Central Trust Company vs. New-York Equipment Company. 93—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 116—Trotsky vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Vey vs. Kreyer. 2—Donovan vs. Clark. 3—Same vs. Goadley. 4—Bentley vs. Equity Gaslight Company. 5—Proctor vs. Breckinridge. 6—Astor Place Bank vs. Dodge. 7—Mercantile National Bank vs. Fuller. 8—Same vs. Mitchell.

Class IV.—9—Caponigri vs. Culver. 10—

SENECA EDITORS ARRESTED.

Three of Them Charged with Collecting Fraudulent Bills from the County.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The arrest of Charles T. Andrews, editor of The Seneca County Courier, Clinton M. Stahl of The Waterloo Observer, and Thomas P. Hanse of The Farmers' Village Reunion, has caused intense excitement in Seneca County.

When Mr. Andrews was arrested the Sheriff placed him in handcuffs, alleging that he feared forcible opposition to the arrest from the friends of Mr. Andrews.

The Seneca Falls Reveille says that the accusations against these men are of a serious character, and were so considered by the Grand Jury.

In the publication of the Session Laws, it is alleged, Messrs. Andrews and Stahl combined to defraud the county out of $621.80 each, as indicated by the testimony before the Grand Jury.

It was also represented to the Grand Jury that in the publication of the official county canvass of the three publishers Messrs. Andrews, Stahl, and Hanse deliberately and purposely presented fraudulent bills, each one receiving from the county $299.20 more than he was lawfully or justly entitled to receive."

Wedded While on a Bicycle Trip.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—A member of the Riverside Athletic Club and a school teacher, both of this city, were married while on a bicycle trip to Morristown last April, and they have kept the matter a secret until now. The groom is Albert D. Tompkins of 163 Washington Avenue, and the bride was Miss Anna M. Provost of 246 Clifton Avenue. The groom has been a member of the Riverside Club almost since its formation, and has taken a prominent part in all the club pastimes. He has won several races on the track, on foot, and on the wheel, and is a member of the bowling team. He is an artist of considerable ability, and has taken prizes in many Waverley fairs. The bride has been a teacher in the Elliott Street public school for several years. She has sent her resignation to the Board of Education.

Let the Pole Drop and Broke His Neck.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Oct. 8.—Jesse Powers, twenty-three years old, of Baldwins, went to Freeport with three of his friends Saturday night. On their return they lifted a telegraph pole to their shoulders and carried it several feet. Powers was at the heaviest end of the pole. The men dropped the other end of the pole, letting it fall on Powers, breaking his neck and crushing his head. He died instantly.

Slavonian Church Cornerstone Laid.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 8.—The cornerstone of St. John's Slavonian Catholic Church, Monroe and Second Streets, was laid this afternoon by Bishop Wigger of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, in the presence of several thousand persons.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Brenkwater, from New-Orleans; at 6:30 P. M. for China and Japan, per steamer from Vancouver, (letters must be directed "per Vancouver") at 6:30 P. M. for Australia and Hawaii, per steamer from Vancouver, (letters must be directed "per Vancouver.")

TUESDAY.—At 8 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree") at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport") at 11 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts must be directed "per Panama") at 1 P. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Hogarth.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York") at 4 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic"); at 4:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland"); at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Haiti, (except Jeremie,) and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 1 P. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship P. Caland, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per P. Caland"); at 1 P. M. for Havana, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for Gonaives, Cape Haiti, and Port de Paix, per steamship El Callao; at *3 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 5 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary at 1:30 P. M.) for Bahamas, per R. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica, via Colon, must be directed "per Alvena.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Lucania"); at 8 A. M. for Azua, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 6 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam";) at 9:30 A. M. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Solent, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Strabo";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other Venezuelan ports must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for San Domingo and Port-à-Piata, per steamship George W. Clyde; at *3 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Storm King, via Cape Town; at 3:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *14 at 6:30 P. M., or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, specially addressed only, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1893.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. FOSTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of James S. Greves, No. 82 Park Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1893. JAMES S. GREVES,
MARY T. PORTER,
o9-law6M Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June, 1893. Dated New-York, the 22d day of December, 1892.
je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.
RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON,
Executors. my29-law6mM

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To MICHAEL SLAVIN, Rev. John Leibfritz, Michael J. Broderick, Pfiger Brothers, Christopher Latz, Dr. A. Van Doering, Joseph McGown, William Doherty's Sons, and to all other creditors of Florence McCarthy, deceased, the People of the State of New-York and all the heirs of Florence McCarthy, deceased, whose names are unknown, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made disposing of the real estate or interest in real estate of Florence McCarthy, deceased, by the mortgage, lease, or sale thereof at public or private sale, for payment of his debts and funeral expenses, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and [L.S.] County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES F. MCLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MICHAEL FENNELLY, Atty for Petitioner, No. 5 Beekman St., New-York.
o2-law6wM

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of New-York, held at the chambers thereof in the new County Court House in the City of New-York on the 20th day of July, 1893.—Present: Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application of CHARLES EDDY, LOUIS ETTLINGER, and GUSTAVUS H. BUEK, the majority of the Directors of the "Truth Company," for a voluntary dissolution of the said company.

It appearing to the court by the annexed petition of a majority of the Directors of the "Truth Company" that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all just demands for which it is liable, nor to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it; and it appearing that it would be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the corporation is insolvent, and that a temporary receiver of its property should be appointed, and that the petitioners pray for a final order dissolving the corporation, as prescribed by Title XI. of Chapter XVII. of the Code of Civil Procedure; and it further appearing that the "Truth Company" has a valuable asset in the good-will of the business which would be affected, injured, or destroyed by a discontinuance of the business:

Now upon reading and filing the annexed petition and affidavit of Charles Eddy, and notice of the application to the Attorney General, and upon motion of Guggenheimer & Untermyer, the attorneys for the petitioners, and J. D. McMahon, Deputy Attorney General, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the "Truth Company" show cause before William S. Andrews, Esq., at his office, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1893, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, the "Truth Company," should not be dissolved. It is

Further ordered, That this order be published once a week for three weeks preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times, published in the City and County of New-York. It is

Further ordered, That David McClure, Esq., be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of the property of the corporation with all the powers and subject to all the duties of receivers in such cases, and that the said receiver file a bond before entering upon the discharge of his duties in the form required by law, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that the said receiver have power and he hereby is directed to continue the business of the "Truth Company" until the business can be sold. It is

Further ordered, That said receiver be directed to take possession of the property of the "Truth Company," to collect and receive the debts, demands, and property of the corporation, to preserve the same and the proceeds thereof, to continue the business until the same can be sold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the property as directed by the court, to collect and receive the proceeds thereof until the further order of this court in the premises, with full power to maintain any action, suit, or special proceeding for either or all of said premises without further leave. It is

Further ordered, That all creditors of the corporation, the "Truth Company," be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from bringing any action against the said corporation for the recovery of a sum of money or from taking any further proceedings in any such cases heretofore commenced.

And it appearing that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is hereby designated as the place of deposit wherein all funds of the corporation not needed for immediate disbursement shall be deposited, and no deposit or investments of such trust funds shall be made elsewhere except upon the order of the court upon due notice given to the Attorney General.
o2-law3wM Ent. C. H. T., J.

IN SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—EFFE V. V. KNOX, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE W. DODD, defendant.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven (237) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises are now known as Number 120 West Eighty-first Street, being the same premises conveyed to the said Gertrude W. Dodd by Marie H. Woodward and husband; subject to a first mortgage of twenty thousand dollars and interest.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1893.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
KNOX & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CANAL STREET BANK.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by this court receiver of the property and assets of the Canal Street Bank, in the City of New-York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do enter upon the duties of said office. All persons indebted to such corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 415 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums owing by them respectively to the said corporation, and to pay the same on or before the 2d day of November, 1893. 2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before November 2d, 1893, at the place aforesaid. 3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands and the evidences of their claims to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893. 4. All persons holding any open or existing contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893.

ANTONIO BASINES, Receiver,
415 Broadway, New-York City.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, including or bonded adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Cutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York: that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and by virtue of the powers to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations.

Amendments to rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a code was passed, amended and after the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D.,
President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers st., New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

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TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.

9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

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GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.

FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.

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ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 6:05, Montreal 7:30 A. M.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M., Malone 8:30 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.

9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; except Sunday for Clayton, (Thousand Islands.)

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:05, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:30 P. M.

For time, local tickets, sleeping-car space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 236 Columbus Av., 53 3d, 125th St., and 125th St. Station, New-York; 338 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN NEWELL, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Connects at Greenbush for Troy.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except second Sunday for Detroit, and no deposit or investments of such trust funds shall be made elsewhere except upon the order of the court upon due notice given to the Attorney General.

11:30 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45, P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *9:30, *11:45 P. M. Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars to Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St., New-York City, 113, 261, 785, and 942 Broadway, 148 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES, SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION TO WORLD'S FAIR, TICKETS GOOD 10 DAYS, $17.00. OCT. 12, 16, AND NOV. 15.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $28.00, GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Dover, Boonton, Denville, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, BELVIDERE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, UTICA, WICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, MOUNT MORRIS, all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with 5:00 P. M. for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKET OFFICES AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Ticket offices: 174, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. H. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,

In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Pittsburg. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:00 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M. (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE, daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited," week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:40 P. M.—"Congressional Limited," daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.

5:10 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn's Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:20, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., (12 noon, Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 and 1,365 Third Street, 206 and 1,254 Bowery, 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 1,393 Broadway, and 1,005 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 120 Hudson Street, Hoboken; station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 26, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Shamokin, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

WALL-EAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector st.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 10:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11. TUESDAY, OCT. 17, AT $17.00; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 19, AT $15.00; SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d st. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Sleeping Cars, 261, 289, 263, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.